

**AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER**

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*Special from Monitor Bureau.*

**By Special Cable**

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entire Greek and Armenian population, numbering about 900.

The British commanders are confident they can keep the Turks from crossing the Straits or capturing Constantinople until the arrival of the formidable re-enforcements now on the way.

The reply of the Angora Government to the joint allied note, outlining the conditions under which a peace conference could be held, is anxiously awaited, but it is felt that even an acceptance would not relieve the present situation to any great degree, as the Turks are understood to be prepared to demand freedom of military action during the conference.

#### Troops Leave Aldershot

The British Government is watching developments closely, the Cabinet ministers and defense experts meeting daily for consultation.

One battalion each of the Coldstream Guards, Royal Fusiliers, and Rifle Brigade are leaving Aldershot today for the Near East, and other troops will follow Saturday. The Highland Light Infantry and the King's Scottish Borderers are on the way from Alexandria to Chanak, the main British position on the Dardanelles.

Naval re-enforcements continue to stream toward the Straits, some of the heavier units including the dreadnaughts Revenge, Ramilles, Centurion, and Malaya and the aircraft carrier Vindictive. The Woolwich Arsenal is busy turning out ammunition.

#### Cabinet's Resignation

Follows Ultimatum  
From Greek Warship

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press)—An ultimatum from the warship Lemnos, which arrived at Laurium, on the peninsula southeast of Athens, with revolting troops, demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly and the formation of a people's cabinet friendly to the Entente. A second ultimatum declared it was considered the National Assembly had already been dissolved, and it demanded the formation of a pro-Entente cabinet whose members would be appointed by the revolutionaries. If no favorable reply had been received by midnight, it was declared, dismemberment would be begun.

General Papoulas, recently appointed military governor of Thrace, proceeded to Laurium to negotiate with the revolutionaries. Neither ultimatum spoke of the abdication of King Constantine, which was mentioned only in yesterday's airplane manifesto.

King Constantine has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet, which quickly followed the reception of two ultimatums from the cruiser Lemnos. In accepting the resignation, the King said he entirely put aside any idea of resistance which would bring, as a result, civil war in Greece.

The Crown Prince has abandoned his proposed journey to Rumania for the royal marriage.

#### Turkish Army Continues to Concentrate Troops on Ismid and Chanak Lines

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press)—While the Nationalist Cabinet, sitting at Smyrna, is completing its reply to the allied note, the Nationalist Army continues its concentration of troops on the Ismid and Chanak lines. Mustafa Kemal Pasha now has 1100 men in Kum Kaleh, at the mouth of the Dardanelles; 5000 at Adramytti, 50 miles southeast of Chanak; 10,000 in the intervening Sanjak of Karassi and considerable forces in the other areas.

The Nationalist leader expects these concentrations to be completed by Sept. 30, which date coincides with the time set for the final evacuation of refugees from Smyrna. It is considered significant here that Gen. Nouredin Pasha, Military Governor of Smyrna, has declared he cannot guarantee the lives of the Christians in Smyrna after that date. This is taken to mean that the Kemalists want to clear decks for action in the event the Allies reject their reply.

The British are no less busy strengthening their lines and checkmating every move made by the Nationalists. Further arrivals of military and naval units are daily augmenting their forces, and inversely impairing Mustafa Kemal's chances of successfully attacking the Straits.

#### War Craft in Bosphorus

The Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus are dotted with the most modern war craft, the concentration rivalling that of the fateful days of the Gallipoli campaign.

The British fleet now includes six dreadnaughts, seven battle cruisers, 20 destroyers and several submarines and giant aircraft carriers. The assembly of this great armada and the increase in the British land forces to upwards of 20,000 men have quieted the anxious Christian population of the capital.

The Sultan's Cabinet met in special session yesterday and decided not to retire unless so ordered by the Kemal Government.

It is unofficially forecast that the Kemalists reply to the allied peace note contains conditions unacceptable to the Allies, in that the Nationalists insist upon the use of the Straits for transporting troops to Thrace before the beginning of the peace conference.

#### Greek Division Escapes

General Harington, the British commander, has issued a contradiction to a rumor circulating in Turkish circles to the effect that the British are recruiting Greeks and Armenians to fight the Nationalists. This rumor, says the General, is characteristic of the mischievous disaffected elements

who are putting such statements in circulation in order to sow discord.

Nationalist circles are justifying the reported intention of Mustafa Kemal to demand the suspension of allied re-enforcements. They declare he has the power to close the Straits entirely and thus bring pressure on the Allies, and that in the event of the failure of the Peace Conference to agree he would lose his only effective weapon by the Allies then to hold the Straits in strength.

An independent Greek division, comprising 8000 men, has been landed at Rodosto after a remarkable escape from the Turkish army in the Smyrna region.

At the fall of Eski-Shehr the division was cut off from the main body of Greek troops. After wandering in a famished condition through the bleak mountains of Anatolia, the men managed to reach the Aegean Sea before the Turkish army entered Smyrna. Then they pushed northward to Dikeli, where they were taken off by two Greek transports. Arrival of these troops at Rodosto places the third army corps once more at full strength.

A wireless message sent to Chanak when the Turkish Nationalists occupied Kum Kaleh and other points in the neutral zone was all that prevented an outbreak of hostilities between the British and Turks, it is learned.

Colonel Shuttleworth, commanding the British forces in Chanak, was about to open fire on the advancing Kemalists cavalry squadrons when he received an urgent radio from Brigadier-General Harington in Constantinople instructing him to suspend the attack until all peaceful measures were exhausted. In consequence the British officer was sent to the Kemalists lines under a white flag to inform the Nationalist commander that unless he retreated the British would open fire. After further parleys the Turks were given 48 hours in which to withdraw beyond the neutral zone.

#### Troops From Front

Responsible for Revolt

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 27—The revolution reported in Greece is by no means unexpected. The great war has already given examples in Russia and Germany of the disruptive effects of defeat, and the Greek Government, foreseeing the danger, had already taken various precautionary measures. Troops returning from the front were as far as possible disarmed, and were sent, where practicable, to such places as Salonika and the Ionian Islands to keep them away from Athens. It is in these islands where the trouble is said to have begun.

It is impossible to say at present whether or not the Greek Government will prove able to suppress it. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on good authority, however, that it represents not so much Greek dissatisfaction with the policy adopted in Asia Minor as dissatisfaction at the failure to make this policy successful. The policy itself was intensely popular, as it represented in the eyes of all Greek political parties alike not only the realization of Greek aspirations for territorial expansion, but also the endeavor to save the peoples of their own race from foreign oppression. There is no reason to connect the revolution with the policy, which, with the movement, which is opposed, basically, to the imperialistic idea for which he pre-eminently stood. In this lies the best hope for Greece, since it means all the more stable elements in the State are united on the side of order.

It also is necessary to emphasize the need for caution in the acceptance of alarmist reports from Greece having regard to the delicacy of the international situation in Thrace and the bearing which disturbances of any kind in Athens must necessarily have upon the negotiations now in view.

#### Greek Labor Appeals for Moral Support

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 27—An appeal by Greek Labor for moral support against the Turks in Asia Minor has been received by the Berlin branch of the Russian Revolutionary Socialist Party.

The appeal protests against the Turkish barbarities committed upon Christians in Anatolia, and says in part: "We are deeply affected by the daily horrible news of the murder of women and children and the whole pacific population of Asia Minor by the wild men of Kemal Pasha, and other crimes committed in sight of the guns and armed troops of the Entente Powers which, in spite of the cries for help by the wronged population, do nothing."

"The Central Committee of Piræus and the whole Labor Party of Greece raise a desperate cry for help and send to all labor organizations of the whole civilized world their protest, with a call for a decision as quickly as possible in connection with the Oriental question, and the protection of Christians in the Near East."

(Signed) "Kalomiris, President." The Russian Soviet Government, acting under the influence of Enver Pasha, has granted permission for the re-establishment of a Moslem ecclesiastical court in Kurdistan, a dispatch from Moscow, received here, said.

The court will have jurisdiction according to the Koran over matrimonial, property and inheritance cases. The litigants have the right to demand change of venue to the temporal courts.

#### Insurrectionists Land

Troops at Cape Sunion

PARIS, Sept. 27—A Havas dispatch from Athens, not timed there, received this afternoon says: "The insurrectionists, who have nine destroyers and naval airplanes, besides two warships Kilikis and Lemnos, have landed troops at Cape Sunion (on the peninsula southeast of Athens). General Papoulas has been sent to try to stop them."

"General Koutalis induced the garrison here to join the revolutionary movement."

Vice Admiral Andrew T. Long, U. S.

N. Commander of the American naval forces in European waters, has gone to Constantinople to direct the naval operations should any become necessary in participation with the foreign squadrons. It was stated here today.

The Angora Government has decided to send a note to the powers demanding the immediate evacuation of Thrace, according to a statement attributed by the Figaro to Ferid Bey, Kemal's representative in France. This step has been decided upon, he said, because it was certain the Greeks were preparing for systematic destruction of the country and had already arrested and sent to Greece a number of prominent Turks to be held in exchange for Greeks made captive by the Turks.

Ferid Bey declared the Turks had not recognized establishment of a neutral zone, and added: "If the Kemal Government accepts the zone, you may be sure it will respect it. In any case, acceptance might coincide only with the meeting of the preliminary committee conference where we shall demand evacuation of Thrace and restoration of the country to Ottoman administration, and also the return of Constantinople, although perhaps our troops might not enter the capital."

#### Christians on the Seaboard Being Starved and Slaughtered

ATHENS, Sept. 27—Anxiety regarding the transportation of the remainder of the Christian survivors in Asia Minor is aggravated owing to the shortness of the seven-days term given by Kemal Pasha for the Christians to evacuate the Straits territory. Meanwhile the Christians starved at the seacoast are slaughtered or starved. There is a strong feeling in Greece to defend Thrace.

The Government and the people declare they cannot accept the unjust allied propositions. The Greek Army is considered strong enough to hold back the Kemal advance; furthermore the sea, dividing Asia from Europe, gives advantage to the Greek Army, owing to the absolute supremacy of the Greek fleet.

Turkish cavalry invaded the neutral zone of the Straits, but after General Harington's intervention, withdrew. This is significant of the danger which threatens the liberty of the Straits as well as the peace of the world in case the Turks are allowed to keep the territory on both sides of the Straits, because then the Straits can be easily closed and the Black Sea countries bottled up, as was the case during the World War. It is reported there is a revolution in Mytilene and Chios, the populace asking the abdication of the King and a change in the Government.

#### Vice-Admiral Long to Go to Constantinople

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press)—Paris news dispatches announcing that Vice-Admiral Long of the American Navy had gone to Constantinople to direct possible "naval operations," were not understood in official circles here, where it was indicated that participation of American warships in any demonstration against the Turks was not a part of the present American policy toward the Near East problem.

At the Navy Department it was said that so far as the Washington Government had been advised, Admiral Long was on board his flagship, the battleship Utah, either at Lisbon or on the way to Gibraltar, where the Utah is due on Oct. 3. He has planned to go to Constantinople later, however, but only for the purpose of observing conditions and cooperating with Rear Admiral Bristol in relief work.

The State Department likewise was without official notification of any change in previous plans regarding the disposition of American warships in European waters, and it was said that the policy of this Government to confine its Near Eastern activities to relief measures remained unaltered.

#### Turks Drift Into Zone

LONDON, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press)—More Turkish Nationalist troops have drifted into the Chanak zone, according to official advice from Constantinople today. This is not regarded in authoritative quarters, however, as aggravating the situation much, and the opinion was expressed in these quarters that trouble would be avoided.

#### Armenia Expresses Desire to Participate in Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Armenia desires to have a part in the conference which is to deal with Near Eastern affairs. Vartan Malcom, representing the Armenian national delegation, called at the State Department yesterday and asked that the United States use its good offices to have Armenia invited to participate in the Near East Conference, arrangements for which are now being made. "Surely no one has a deeper interest in the settlement to be made by this conference than the Armenians," Mr. Malcom said.

"If Japan, so remote from the Near East, is asked to join in the parley, why should not our voice be heard?"

Mr. Malcom also discussed with William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, the desire of the Armenians for an Armenian national home. When the Armenian Soviet Republic was formed under the aegis of Soviet Russia there were many Armenians left who had no permanent abiding place.

For a time they were sheltered in Cilicia under the protection of the French, but when the French withdrew they were scattered in various parts of Turkey and Syria. Now they hope to be permitted to find a national home in one place, preferably in Cilicia, but they are willing to go wherever the powers decide. They ask that American influence be exerted in behalf of their finding a place where they can live in security.

#### Russian Feeding Scheme Depends Largely on Straits

MOSCOW, Sept. 27—The closing of the Dardanelles indefinitely would seriously complicate the present feeding scheme of the American Relief Administration in South Russia, though if the blockade of the Straits would be of a temporary nature sufficient food is on hand to tide over a short crisis, according to Col. William N. Haskell, director of the American Relief Administration in Russia. In the event that shipments for the American Relief Administration are denied passage through the Straits, said Colonel Haskell, "it would mean a lot of extra work. With a month's supplies ahead, it is safe to predict that none of the 1,400,000 children under our care will starve as a result of the American Relief Administration's already preparing temporary measures."

Colonel Haskell said that the closing of the Straits would cause the shipments to be made by way of the Baltic and thence by railroad to South Russia. This would handicap the work a little, because the railroads are already taxed to capacity.

Third Internationale Appeals  
to Workers of the World

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press)—Upon the heels of the Russian Soviet note to the Entente and Balkan states on the Near East situation the Third Internationale has addressed an appeal to the workers of the world urging them to do everything in their power to prevent the European imperialists, as the appeal expresses it, from taking up arms and plunging Southeastern Europe into a new and even more bloody war.

The Turkish soldiers, inspired by the victories of the Red armies, continues the appeal, have overthrown the allied designs for the enslavement of the Turkish people. The appeal asserts that English imperialism threatens the world with a new war, involving all the Balkan countries. It especially asks the workers of England, France, Jugoslavia, and Rumania to use their efforts to force the Entente to cease military preparations against the Turks, declaring this is part of the duty of the workers in the interest of the proletarian movement of the world.

#### SMITH COLLEGE TO TAKE REFUGEES

Dana Hall, Wellesley, to Co-operate in Aiding Women and Girls in Group From Smyrna

Smith College at Northampton, Mass., and Dana Hall at Wellesley, Mass., have offered to take as students several of the young women and girls brought from burning Smyrna to Athens by women workers of the Near East Relief when they fled from the ravaged city. According to the immigration laws of the United States the eight student-teachers and eight young girls who compose the group, can enter the United States only as students on their way to some definite educational institution which has guaranteed to receive them, and where their maintenance is assured. Part of the money needed has been raised, and with Smith and Dana Hall coming forward with offers of educational privileges it is hoped that the full quota can be cared for.

#### Relief Is Needed

A cablegram received yesterday from Mrs. Birge, wife of J. Kingsley Birge, a professor at the International College, urges that relief be forthcoming immediately, both for these refugees and the American workers gathered in Athens with their families, as even in that city the scenes are so terrible for young people to witness. At the Boston office of the Near East Relief there is still doubt as to the welfare of its men workers at Paradise, a suburb of Smyrna, who remained behind when the women were dispatched to Athens.

Field workers of the Near East Relief in New England are holding their customary fall conference at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, today and tomorrow. The meeting will make plans for its regular campaign for funds. To the funds needed for carrying on the regular work of the Near East, which it asserts must be continued at all hazards, is the demand caused by the Smyrna massacre, the need for which looms larger almost with each incoming cablegram. Meetings in the interest of the work are planned for all communities where there seems any possibility of raising funds.

#### Greeks Co-operating

Under the leadership of Dr. A. N. Vrahos, president of the Pan-Hellenic Relief Organization, the Greeks of New England are co-operating with the Near East Relief to rush money and supplies to their suffering countrymen across the water.

G. H. Papazian, executive secretary of the Armenian National Union of America, states that the Armenians are sending money and clothing to the relief of their people in the stricken districts and are endeavoring in every way possible to mitigate present sufferings and to give permanent help.

Daily calls are received at the New England headquarters of the Near East Relief from Greeks and Armenians who have families or friends in the Smyrna area with whom they are striving to get in touch. Some, fearful for all the territory in the vicinity of the Turk, come with money in their hands to provide for the removal of relatives from what they consider the danger zone.

#### Ships Chartered to Assist in Rescuing Smyrna Refugees

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—The American relief organization has chartered two ships for the purpose of assisting in rescuing refugees from Smyrna. The State Department has been informed by Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner in Constantinople.

In addition to these ships other American merchant vessels have been diverted to Smyrna and are expected soon to be co-operating in the relief work. Through the influence of the United States, 10 Greek vessels have been permitted by the Turkish Nationalist authorities to enter the harbor of Smyrna and are now engaged in transporting refugees. Most of the refugees are being taken to Mytilene Island, the American destroyers assisting in the work. The Italian aid ship, the State Department has been permitted by the Turkish Nationalist authorities to enter the harbor of Smyrna and are now engaged in transporting refugees. Most of the refugees are being taken to Mytilene Island, the American destroyers assisting in the work. The Italian aid ship, the State Department has been permitted by the Turkish Nationalist authorities to enter the harbor of Smyrna and are now engaged in transporting refugees. 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## ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE OF SOVIET OIL CONCESSIONS

Reports Concerning Agreement Entered Into Are, However, Conflicting—Two American Firms Mentioned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The authorities here publish the details of an agreement entered into between the Asneft (the Azerbaijan oil board) and the "American International Barmale Company" for the organization of deep drillings in the Baku petroleum district. Other reports say the firm's title is the American Barmale Corporation, and name as its president, Henry Mason Day of New York, besides giving a different location for the concession, the terms of which are variously described.

According to the official Russian account, the Barmale Company is merely to drill for new wells, receiving a portion of their output as payment. According to other accounts, the Barmale Corporation actually receives a concession of the exploitation rights in the district named. Which-ever account (if either) be correct, the statement must presumably be taken in conjunction with another report recently published, to the effect that the Shell Transport & Trading Company, the Standard Oil Company and all other concerns financially interested in Russian oil have reached a definite agreement not to accept from the Bolsheviks any property formerly belonging to another owner, except in agreement with him.

While this report has not been definitely confirmed, it represents the end to which the oil interests are known to have been working and The Christian Science Monitor's repre-



Map Shows the District of Azerbaijan, Which Was Declared a Republic in 1918. The Country Is Very Rich in Oil and Reports of Concessions Have Been From Time to Time Current

sentative has received an assurance from a thoroughly reliable source that it is substantially correct. The question therefore naturally arises, whether Barmale or Barmale is acting on behalf of previous owners, but so far inquiries among the oil interests here do not give grounds for supposing this to be the case.

Any attempt by a firm not previously concerned in Russian oil to restore productivity in this region would be a matter of almost greater interest if the previous owners themselves came to terms with the Bolsheviks, even were their action merely confined to the supply of machinery and the carrying out of the work on behalf of the Soviet Government.

## AMERICA WILL NOT TAKE PART IN NEAR EAST NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

sought after. American officials fully realize that the nation which controls the Dardanelles will control the Russian trade.

The United States also has certain well-defined interests in the Near East. The first of these are the rights according to American citizens by virtue of the capitulatory treaties, under the terms of which Americans must be tried in American consular courts, instead of Turkish courts. In 1914 Turkey declared all her so-called capitulatory treaties null and void, and Germany and Austria accepted the declaration. The United States refused to do so. This Government has consistently maintained its rights under the capitulatory agreements, and the Harding Administration is determined that those rights shall be respected.

The second group of interests of the United States in the Near East comprises the religious and educational organizations which for years have been working there and in some instances have acquired considerable holdings. This Government demands good treatment of these Americans and respect for their property rights.

### Discrimination Complained Of

Some American business interests in the Near East have complained that discrimination has been practiced by allied nationals with the tacit support of their governments. "These interests have brought considerable pressure to bear upon the Administration to induce the United States Government to participate in any conference which may attempt to modify the Treaty of Sykes; but the attitude of this Government is that the question of a peace treaty appertains solely to Greece, Turkey, and the Allies, and the present Administration will not participate in those negotiations."

If the Allies should, however, work out a settlement which was in any detail inimical to American interests, the United States would register a demand that the "open-door" policy be respected. This has already been done by the Secretary of State with respect to Mesopotamia and Palestine. Other phases of American interest in the Near East have to do with the activities of American corporations. Some idea of the extent of these operations is conveyed by the report of Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, American High Commissioner in Constantinople, that American property destroyed in the Smyrna fire amounted to \$2,000,000.

### Comments From Foreign Capitals

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, by his formal assertion of the American policy toward the Turkish problem caused The Times in its late edition today to insert the following sentence in its editorial on the Near East: "Knowledge that the allied policy has the approval of the United States may presently help to counteract the intrigues of the European advisers of the Kemalists, whether in Moscow or Berlin."

PARIS, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Declaration by Mr. Hughes that the American Government favored

## MR. MAYFIELD WILL FIGHT FUSION MOVE

Democratic Nominee for Senator in Texas Flings Down Gage of Battle to Opponents

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Earle B. Mayfield, Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, against whom has been arrayed that faction of the Democratic Party opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, joined by the regular State Republican organization and the Farmer-Labor Party of Texas, who have nominated George E. B. Paddy of Houston, has taken up the issue and announces that he "will contest on every inch of the ground the attacks of those who would destroy the integrity of the Democratic Party in Texas."

Mr. Mayfield made his position known in commenting on the fusion of the anti-Klan Democrats with the Republicans and the Farmer-Labor Party adherents of the State. He declared:

"The people are in the saddle this year. It has been hard on the professional politician. There can be no fusion between Democrats and Republicans for the purpose of defeating the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate. Democrats do not fuse with the Republican Party, or with any other party that would destroy the Democratic doctrine."

All who participate in a Democratic primary election pledge themselves to support the nominee, and those who violate this pledge of honor and go back to the Republican Party are not Democrats. If those so-called Democrats who propose to bolt the party and join with the Republicans, in order to defeat the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, will turn their attention to defeating the one Republican Congressman from Texas, they will be doing Texas Democracy a much greater service."

I am now the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party in Texas for the United States Senate, and you may be assured that I shall contest on every inch of ground the attacks of those who would destroy the integrity of our party."

## DISARMAMENT PLAN OF LORD R. CECIL IS FINALLY ACCEPTED

(Continued from Page 1)

the course of his speech, he said the time had come for the peoples of the world to choose between peace or eventual war—between life and death. The distinctive and encouraging features of these proposals are their practicability and comprehensiveness. Moral as well as material disarmament is recognized as necessary.

Regarding military disarmament, it is affirmed that no scheme could succeed unless adopted by all the nations, and such adoption would not be general unless the disarming nations were given a sense of security at least equivalent to that felt when armed, which meant that mutual guarantees of protection would be required. Finally, moral disarmament could not be realized until the economic crisis, causing the demoralization of the world, was solved by reorganization and unemployment was relieved.

### Pan-American Congress

GENEVA, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Participation in the technical organizations of the League of Nations in the fifth Pan-American Congress to be held next March at Santiago, Chile, when the chief question will be disarmament, was authorized today in a resolution which adopted the report of the League's committee on disarmament.

### ONTARIO SEEKS BOYS TO SETTLE COUNTRY

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—It is the aim of the Ontario Department of Immigration to get a large number of competent settlers from among the juveniles of England, lads 14 to 16 years old who are out of school and unable to get employment on account of the change of industrial conditions. There are a million such in England, and the plan proposed is to form an organization of Ontario Farm Cadets, in which the boys would, enlist for a term of four years.

Such is the scheme outlined to trade officials here by W. C. Noxon, Ontario's agent-general in England, who is in his home city on a holiday. "If the scheme is adopted," said the agent-general, "there is a chance of making these boys into useful citizens. As it is now, this good British stock is virtually going to waste."

## Bates Wins in Debate With Oxford Union



Bates College Debating Team

Left to Right—Arthur W. Pollister, William E. Young and Erwin D. Canham

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 27 (Special)

—As 3000 people dispersed at midnight to their homes—and a Bates College group gathered in Chase Hall to bid farewell to three youthful and distinguished representatives of British public opinion, the old chapel bell that for half a century has pealed forth signals of college victories announced victory for Bates in the first of an international, intercollegiate series of public debates which Oxford Union is holding with American colleges.

Oxford Union, which won from Bates in England a year ago, lost the debate by a vote of two to one under the American system of judging, and of 1186 to 370 by popular verdict, the decision not being made on the merits of the question, but on the superior work of the debating team in logic and delivery. Grateful for what one speaker laughingly termed our American aggressive hospitality, the British young men, fired and toasted since their arrival, expressed profound appreciation of every courtesy, and in debate shone in brilliance of speech, in satire, and in eloquent power of appeal, plus personal ease of manner and finish in speech worthy of veteran orators. To them the audience gave enthusiastic welcome, sustained interest, and frequent applause.

Edward Marjoribanks, president of Oxford Union, opened the affirmative of the question "Resolved, That the United States should at once join the League of Nations," first to prevent war, second because of economic necessity, and third for moral and spiritual reasons. His appeal to the prestige and power of America to help solve pressing problems of the world, and his defense of British imperialism, which has broadcast Anglo-Saxon ideals among the nations, was potent.

As substitute for Kenneth M. Lindsay, who could not get to Lewiston in time for the debate, Maqbool Maymood of India was secured to speak for Oxford, his thrusts of keen satire carrying home many points effectively. Throughout his speech he alone of three Englishmen used rebuttal most effectively, the others confining themselves to their main arguments. He reviewed accomplishments of the League, admitted its imperfections, and appealed to America to rise to the heights of service to the world it had proved itself capable of when it abolished slavery and sent its sons to Flanders.

Maurice C. Hollis, secretary of Oxford Union, was least effective of the English trio, largely because his voice did not carry. He answered suppo-

tions, arguments, introducing a motive of possible fear of England and brought in the Monroe Doctrine, of which he said the League is but an extension. He offered some rebuttal, and declared in closing that if the League fails civilization will be annihilated.

Bates was represented by Erwin D. Canham, Arthur W. Pollister and William E. Young who developed cumulative team argument for the defense, peppered it with telling repartee in answer to every affirmative attack and spoke with profound conviction in exposition and defense of America's stand on the League of Nations.

Gov. Percival P. Baxter, who presided, welcomed the English debaters, and highly appraised the value of such international exchange of opinion, commending Bates for pioneer work along this line as of great public service. The judges were Luere B. Deary, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine; Wallace H. White Jr., Member of Congress from the Second District; and Prof. O. C. Hornell of Bowdoin College, as substitute for Roger W. Babson of Massachusetts.

Other colleges with which the Oxford Union team will debate in the next two weeks include Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Princeton, New York University, Columbia, Yale, and Harvard, in the order named.

## ALASKAN WOMEN WILL DECIDE WHETHER TO ACCEPT JURY DUTY

Special Referendum to Be Taken on Matter Gains Interest Through Liquor Activity

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 7 (Special Correspondence).—Following the attempt of the liquor interests of the United States to establish an organization in Alaska for political purposes, renewed interest is being manifested in the referendum to be submitted to the women voters of the Territory, at the general election next November.

The referendum is on the question of a law requiring women to serve as jurors in the courts of Alaska, in conformity with an act of the territorial Legislature passed at the 1921 session. In addition to the regular ballot to be cast at the general election, each woman voter will be handed the special ballot, unless she declines to express herself on the question. If the majority voting on the question favor such a law it becomes obligatory for the next legislative assembly to pass such a measure. It is believed by many that the administration of law, especially as it touches women and children, and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment will be more nearly just if shared by women.

Congress by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, creating a Legislative Assembly for Alaska, extended to that body the power, to confer the franchise to women, and at the first session of the Legislature so created, in March, 1913, the first act to be approved by both branches of the body was the law extending full and equal franchise to the women of the Territory. At all times since the passage of the franchise law, the woman vote has been a factor to be considered.

It was largely by the votes of the women of Alaska that so great a majority was polled in favor of a prohibition law when this question was submitted to the people by the Legislative Assembly some years ago. However, it must not be concluded that the male voters were lacking in sound judgment, for no doubt, the prompt passage of the act extending the elec-

## GENERAL SILVESTRE REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED FROM MOORS

MADRID, Sept. 27.—General Fernandez Silvestre, former Commandant-General of Melilla, was not killed in Morocco as generally supposed, but escaped from the Moors, says a story published by the Heraldo de Madrid.

The newspaper declares General Silvestre is now living in a South American city where the Spanish consul alone is aware of his identity. A clever ruse is said to have enabled him to reach the French zone of Morocco, where he was met by his son, the two proceeding direct to South America on a French merchant vessel.

Many documents relative to the defeat of the Spanish forces under General Silvestre are said to have been burned in order to cover his flight.

### EMPIRE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN LONDON

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence).—Members of a mission appointed by the British Government to discuss with the overseas government the proposed British Empire exhibition in London in 1924 will arrive at Victoria, B. C., and then travel eastward, stopping for public meetings and conferences with Government officials in the principal cities.

The members of the party include Maj. E. A. Belcher, C. B. E., M. A., assistant general manager of the exhibition; F. Hiam, Col. A. Christie and F. W. Bates, the secretary. At Ottawa the mission will meet members of the Federal Cabinet and endeavor to secure the Government's co-operation in the project, together with a promise that Canada will send samples of its products for display.

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## BRITISH OPTIMISTIC REGARDING TARIFF

Sir Charles Macara Forecasts Effect of New American Law on Lancashire Cotton Industry

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MANCHESTER, Sept. 27.—Sir Charles Macara, one of the past presidents of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, gave a highly optimistic free trader's forecast of the probable effect upon the Lancashire cotton industry of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act. "So far as I can gather," he said, "America is increasing her tariffs upon goods she cannot manufacture for herself, including the finer qualities of cotton, of which Lancashire makes a specialty. This may create some reduction of British trade at the start, but soon the United States will be buying Lancashire goods as before."

Sir Charles went on to explain that tariffs are no new experience for Manchester. She has had to meet them in India and elsewhere, but she has found in the long run that, while they increase the cost of living to those who adopt them, they do not affect the location of the cotton industry, which continues to be determined by considerations of climate, the inherited skill of generations of work-people and the existence of a sound economic system, all of which are in Manchester's favor. "Such are the virtues of cotton," he continued, "that all the countries which have taken up spinning and manufacturing have bought more and more of British manufactured goods, and instead of injuring our trade have acted as advance agents for it."

He went on to express the opinion that with 750,000,000 people, only partially clothed, and 250,000,000 not clothed at all in the world, there will be "more than enough work for all once the war losses are repaired and the world's trade is moving in normal channels again." He added: "It is then, co-operation we require, and not only co-operation between nations but unity in domestic affairs as well. Capital and Labor must work together amicably, if we are to achieve the greatest possible prosperity in the rich land of promise which awaits all England in her cotton industry."

Sir Charles Macara concluded by declaring that although in these remarks he dealt only with the industry where-with he is most acquainted, the same fundamentals applied equally to other branches of trade. His optimism is not shared, however, in all quarters. The Monitor representative has already given the views of representatives of the "American section" of the Manchester cotton trade, who have found in the new tariff one of the reasons for the adoption of short-time working, which affects 100,000 British operatives. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, who has been in England on a short visit, also expressed himself yesterday as much concerned at the new tariff changes, which, in his opinion, are very sweeping and which hit Ulster hard.

### BOSTON FIRM BUYS WOOL

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27.—Wool pooled by Lawrence County Wool Growers, Inc., has been sold to Feltz and Co. of Boston at an average price of 46 cents a pound. The entire clip amounted to 45,342 pounds, and the amount of money realized was about \$21,000. The highest price received for any grade was 51 cents for fine delaine and the lowest was 24 cents.

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## NEW TARIFF IS HARD ON CUSTOMS OFFICE

Small Staff on Duty in Bay State Finds It Difficult to Meet the Demands Made Upon It

The passage of the new tariff bill has put a heavy strain upon customs officials who are charged with the administration of the act at the various seaports of the country. This strain has been rendered all the more severe because of the fact that the personnel of the various customs districts, into which the United States is divided, has been gradually reduced since the expiration of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of December, 1913, the last previous "protective tariff." In the Massachusetts customs district, which includes Boston, New Bedford, Gloucester, etc., the customs force numbered 617 men in December, 1913, compared with 549 today, according to Wilfred W. Lufkin, collector of customs for the Massachusetts district. "The present force includes 131 clerks, 24 messengers, 99 inspectors, and 56 guards," said Mr. Lufkin, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "At least 25 additional men are needed at once."

Then, too, the Treasury Department, which is charged especially under the act with the duty of administering the law, has not promulgated permanent regulations for the guidance of the customs officials and so temporary rules have to be set up to accommodate the needs of importers who wish to withdraw merchandise from bond quickly. The record amount of money paid into the office of the collector of customs at Boston for one day was \$450,000, which record was established about 10 years ago.

On Sept. 13, 1922, however, the receipts were \$392,446.03. During the week beginning Sept. 18, and ending Sept. 23, a total of \$238,839.83 was paid, as a result of the careful study of the tariff bill by importers.

**Old Rates Advantageous**  
The latter, having made certain that some specific goods could be withdrawn at a lower rate under the Emergency Tariff Act than under those incorporated in the new law, governed themselves accordingly, filed withdrawal applications and paid the duties under the Emergency Tariff Act. One of the chief items in this category was certain grades of wool, particularly fine wools of Australian origin. In this connection, it is of interest to note that wool and sugar are the two greatest sources of revenue to the Government of all imports at Boston.

During the rush of business the present staff of customs officials are working many hours overtime in order to complete the work in hand. Mr. Lufkin explains that among the greatest needs at present is that of the appraisals department, where Samuel George is performing herculean tasks in classifying goods. Unfortunately, Congress omitted to appropriate sufficient money for the Tariff Board to function adequately, as provided by the Tariff Bill, and it will depend upon the success of the Treasury Department in securing a deficiency appropriation at the next session of Congress, whether or not the needed additional men can be obtained for Boston, New York and other ports.

**Gloucester Also Needs Men**  
Gloucester also is in need of additional men, especially since the new tariff bill provides a duty on all kinds of fish arriving in this country from other nations. There is also a duty on salt, if it is not to be used in connection with the fisheries, so that salt importations which are heavy at Gloucester have to come under Government control.

Fishing interests, furthermore, who have been curious and drying imported fish in preparation for exporting it, are now faced with the problem of having this under Government supervision. Certain fishing interests have been in conference with Mr. Lufkin, in connection with establishing a bonded warehouse at Boston and one at Gloucester, where imported fish may be received. If this fish is re-exported, there is no duty on it and consequently that will mean additional business for customs officials.

Duties on Cuban sugar for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, amounted to nearly \$8,000,000 at Boston alone and now that the permanent tariff bill provides for an increase of about half a cent pound in this duty, a larger revenue to the Government is anticipated in the coming year, with extra work for customs officials.

Wool duties for the fiscal year, paid at the port of Boston, amounted to about \$5,000,000, according to Mr. Lufkin, but this sum will be exceeded many times, it is expected, since most of the wool imported last year was held in Boston for the passage of the permanent bill. All of the 100,000,000 odd pounds of wool held in storage at Boston is expected to be withdrawn from bond within the next few months, said Mr. Lufkin.

**WOMEN'S WET GROUP SPEECHES BARRED IN NEW YORK CITIES**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The automobile party of women organized by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to speak in up-state cities en route to the Democratic state convention in Syracuse tomorrow has met with anything but a cordial reception. In some cities the women have been refused permission to speak, according to a dispatch from up-state.

Reports received in New York credit Charles L. Withrow, assistant secretary of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with having said in Utica that attempts to

obtain permits for the women to speak in Cooperstown and Richfield Springs failed because of the strongly dry attitude of the city officials.

The party is slated to meet considerable opposition in industrial quarters when they arrive in Syracuse for the convention. The women on the State Democratic Committee are solidly in favor of a dry plank in the Democratic platform. Their spokesman is Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, who is vice-chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and who is an ardent prohibitionist.

## CAISSONS READY FOR NEW TUNNEL

First Steel Shield for Hudson Tube to Be Driven Oct. 15

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The two caissons on this side of the Hudson River for the new vehicular tunnel between New York and Jersey City have been completed. It was announced today and work of driving the first steel shield is expected to be started about Oct. 15.

The powerhouse where air and hydraulic pressure for pushing the shield ahead will be generated has been equipped, and as soon as the first shield has been erected the power to force the shield ahead—6000 tons of hydraulic pressure—will be turned on. Work on the overhead railway which will carry the cars that are to haul excavated material from the path of the shield is going ahead rapidly. A clay blanket 25 feet deep is now being spread over the riverbed on the New York side. This is needed to provide sufficient solidity so that when the shield is driven through, the tremendous air and hydraulic pressure will not tear the riverbed open and cause what is known as a "blow."

On the Jersey side the two caissons are being erected in the yards of the Erie Railroad. Quarters for the engineers and working staff, a powerhouse, the overhead railway and the ventilating shaft are under construction, but work on them has not advanced as far as on the Manhattan side.

Work on the tunnels reaching to the caissons has been in progress about two years. Present plans call for the completion and start of operation of the tunnel in 1925.

## CROWDER PROGRAM IN CUBA IS OPPOSED

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Crowder program for financial and economic reforms in the Cuban Government is meeting with obstacles in its progress through the Cuban Congress, according to recent dispatches received here by the State Department.

The Zayas Administration, however, it is reported, is doing everything possible to insure the adoption of this program. The State Department is watching the situation carefully, convinced that the Crowder proposals offer the only hope for the economic recovery of Cuba.

There is now no intention on the part of this country to do more than to continue its attitude of "watchful waiting" for the outcome of the present situation. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder has been in Cuba since December, 1920. He is in constant communication with State Department officials, who are supporting him in his attempts to bring order out of Cuban chaos.

## MINISTERS FAVOR BIBLICAL PHOTOPLAYS

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A discussion by clergymen of various denominations in New York concerning the propriety of exhibiting Biblical photo-plays took place yesterday in the Hotel Astor at the weekly luncheon of the Theater Owners Chamber of Commerce. After a plan for presenting a picture based on interesting passages of the Bible had been announced by Fred Warren of the American Releasing Company, Dr. Frank Crane, Dr. A. Ray Tetley of the Judson Memorial Church, and Dr. Stephen Wise endorsed the move.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman said he doubted whether the presentation of a Biblical picture could be accomplished without the danger of "treading on perilous ground."

The officers of the Chamber, however, favored the exhibitors showing such films.

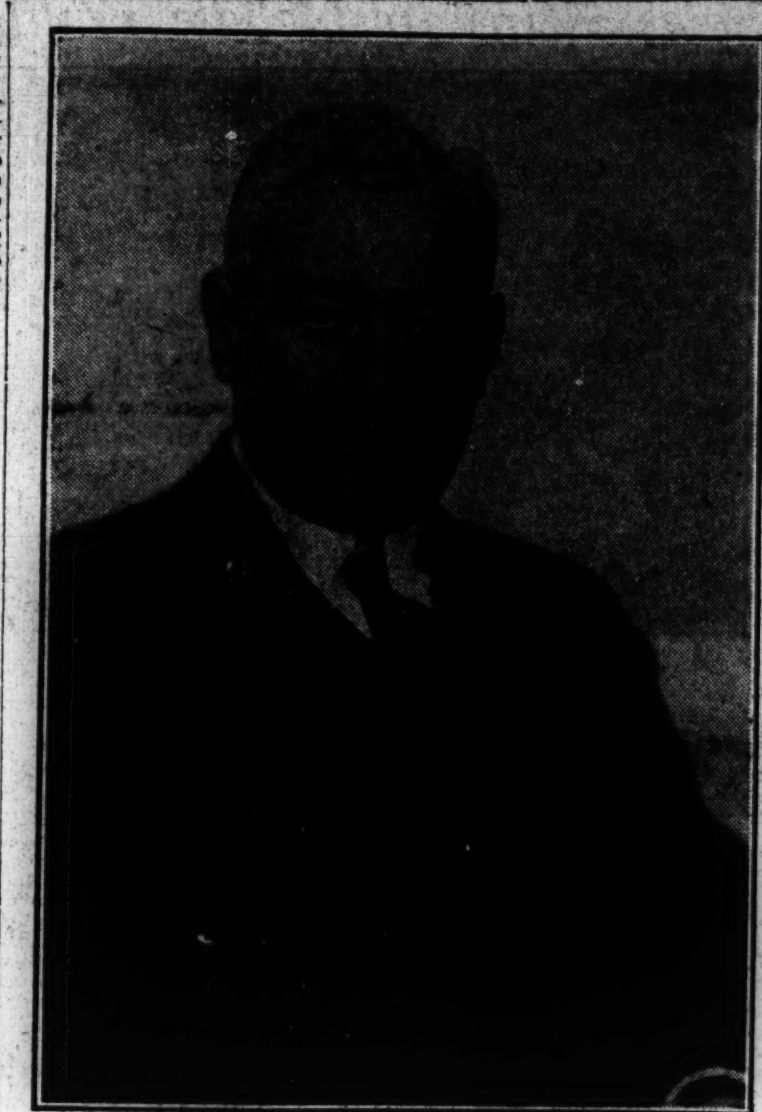
## MOTION NO OBSTACLE TO RADIO TELEPHONY

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—**After a series of experiments by officials of the Louisville and Nashville railroad and the Alabama Power Company, it has been determined and announced that a speeding passenger train offers no obstacle to the satisfactory working of the radio telephone.

The experiments were conducted on the private car of R. R. Hobbs, superintendent of telegraphs, while it was speeding along at points between Birmingham and New Orleans, La. Mr. Hobbs gave a luncheon on the car and during the luncheon guests were entertained with a radio concert. The success of test is expected to result in some interesting innovations in the way of communications on railroad trains running over lines of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

While the passengers were making the return trip the car's receiving station was able to pick up selections from concerts broadcast from Louisville, Ky., Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Pittsburgh, Pa., Davenport, Ia., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Houston, Tex.

**FINES OF \$11,850 ASSESSED**  
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27.—Fines totaling \$11,850 were assessed on 15 violators of liquor and narcotic laws in the United States District Court yesterday by Judge John A. Peters, a record for any one day in the court's history. Of this amount \$6100 was paid in cash, while four men, fined \$1000 apiece on nuisance charges, had to go to jail until money arrived, and six others were released on personal recognizance.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing  
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen

Senator From New Jersey, Renominated by Republicans by Heavy Majority

## PROHIBITION ISSUE DOMINATES FRELINGHUYSEN-EDWARDS FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

polls with Gov. Edward I. Edwards, Democratic nominee. As Governor Edwards is the champion of the "wets," New Jersey voters expect a warm contest on the prohibition issue.

Most of the Republican congressmen who were opposed in yesterday's battle seemed today to have come off with victory over the non-organization candidates.

Late returns on the four-cornered Republican Contest for Congressional nomination in the Seventh District revealed the defeat of Amos H. Radcliffe.

## CHICAGO DRYS ARE WARNED THEY MUST REGISTER TO VOTE AGAINST FOE OF PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

ing mail said they had not seen any of these requests.

The report of the committee was made by its chairman, Erich Gerstenberg, a grain broker. The committee, according to one of its members, had been formed through efforts of Albert Schwill of Albert Schwill & Co., mail manufacturers. A clerk in Mr. Gerstenberg's office said that before prohibition the account with this mail manufacturer was very attractive to all members of the board and that Albert Schwill & Co. were good customers of this brokerage firm.

In handing the report to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Gerstenberg emphasized that it is not official from the Board of Trade, but a voluntary action of members who sent out the ballots and counted them on their return.

**Illegal Selling Diminished**  
"Even with the slight enforcement of the Volstead Act now in effect in Chicago there are not near as many illegal liquor selling places as there were in the old saloon days and vice and all conditions are very much better as a result of prohibition," according to the Rev. Duncan C. Milner, pastor of the Ravenswood Presbyterian Church. He added:

Under Mayor Busse there were 7150 licensed saloons paying an annual license fee of \$1000 each. In addition there were 7500 illegal places including drug stores and other unlicensed houses.

The wets are trying to show that this Volstead Law cannot be enforced. It is now even more enforced than the liquor laws in days gone by. There is less lawlessness today than when the liquor interests were doing a business of \$150,000,000 annually in Chicago.

We have been growing away from the saloon since back in 1907. It was then that Mayor Busse refused to give John J. Coughlin and Michael Kenna, two First Ward aldermen, permission to hold their annual notorious Democratic ball—which was an orgy affair to raise political campaign funds. Then followed the injunction against disorderly houses in 1908, which Judge Olson proclaimed to be the big turning point against commercialized vice, and still later the Sunday closing law under Mayor Thompson. War prohibition and then the Eighteenth Amendment followed. Chicago, one of the wettest cities, has gradually dried up. The law

can be enforced and eventually will be enforced here.

**Farmers Resent Wet Campaign**  
Efforts from the liquor camps supported by the wet press to make it appear that there is a growing sentiment opposed to prohibition are not finding favor among the farmers, said J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. He added:

Prohibition has put money into the farmer's pockets. It has helped him with his labor. The law is being obeyed particularly in the larger commercial centers, especially among foreigners.

Wets are trying to make the cities believe that the entire Nation is opposed to prohibition. Farmers favor it. Smaller cities are pretty well dry. Seldom do you hear of drunkenness in the country town.

Larger cities need a great crusade to bring about a respect for the law and for the United States Constitution. Disregard of law is growing. This is not only true of the Volstead Act but of many other laws.

Only last week while I was in West Virginia I talked with a banker-farmer, who said that in his town, which a few years ago supported 36 saloons, the prohibition law is well enforced now and that one of the outstanding features is that in a period of 18 months after it became effective that his bank added 2000 new depositors.

is being enforced in the smaller cities. Sentiment has strengthened in the country for prohibition. They see it in actual force in the rural areas and they are now more favorable to it.

It is in the industrial foreign sections of the country where the liquor interests are centering their efforts.

## Dry Agents' Pictures Bring High Prices From Saloon Men

**PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—**A new and fairly lucrative business is coming into being as a result of prohibition, according to J. E. Jones, assistant national prohibition commissioner, who is here from Washington on a trip of inspection. It is the selling of photographs of prohibition agents to saloonkeepers who violate both the spirit and the letter of the prohibition law. New Jersey saloonkeepers, said Mr. Jones, are glad to pay \$5 each for authentic photographs and are anxious to have a complete collection of Government agents who operate in their territory.

Mr. Jones also has found that expert counterfeiters are turning from the manufacture of spurious currency to that of removal permits and whisky bottle labels, and are finding it a vocation "wonderful of accomplishment, just as profitable, but not nearly so dangerous as making money."

## Canadian Liquor Shippers Must Prove Safe Delivery

**WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 26 (Special).—**Customs officials have been instructed by the Dominion Government to clear liquor for export only when it is regularly shipped in bond and upon the condition that proof must be furnished later by the shippers that it has safely arrived at the port to which it is consigned. The liquor must also be shipped during official hours.

The new regulation with a favorable decision for the Government in the prosecution scheduled for trial on Wednesday, the House department believes will seriously handicap the liquor runners in their operations. Wednesday's court cases arise out of the seizure of some 600,000 bottles of beer from brewing companies. The seizure was the result of raids on several warehouses and the contention of the department in its prosecution is that the brewers were warehousing, though nominally in course of transport, in contravention of the Ontario Temperance Act. It is also claimed by the department that the beer was being held for sale in these warehouses instead of at the breweries and therefore again was violating the statute.

## COUNCIL FAVORS "NAVY DAY" AIMS

Armament Reduction Board Gives Approval to Program

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The National Council for the Reduction of Armaments gave a qualified approval to the proposed "Navy Day" in the following resolution adopted today:

"Navy Day, as announced by the Navy League and endorsed by the Navy Department of the United States Government, has, as we understand, two purposes—first, to improve the morale of the United States Navy Yard, which is said to be lowered as a result of the Washington Conference and the world peace movement, which bids fair in the course of a few years to reduce the world's navies to police forces; second, to appeal to the well-known patriotism of our people for further sacrifices in order to add to the size of the navy and its personnel with a substantial increase in the appropriation.

"The Executive Board of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments is in hearty sympathy with the first of these purposes and recommends to our affiliated organizations co-operation with others in this movement to keep the navy efficient. We advocate this the more enthusiastically because the American navy has earned the gratitude of civilization because of the conspicuous part it played at the Washington Conference, which launched the epoch-making move to emancipate the world from the curse of competitive armaments. At the same time, we cannot support any attempt under present world conditions in direct contradiction of the spirit of the Washington Conference and in the face of our estimated deficit for 1923 of \$672,000,000, to add to our already disproportionate military expenditures."

The American public in the great farm centers would rise to oppose the wets in their campaign directed from a few of the larger industrial cities if they knew of the real extent of the liquor interests' efforts, declares Charles F. Horner of Kansas City, manager of a Chautauqua agency. He said:

They are not in touch with the efforts of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and they think that the police of the larger cities are enforcing the law in the metropolises as if

we are trying to make the cities believe that the entire Nation is opposed to prohibition. Farmers favor it. Smaller cities are pretty well dry. Seldom do you hear of drunkenness in the country town.

Larger cities need a great crusade to bring about a respect for the law and for the United States Constitution. Disregard of law is growing. This is not only true of the Volstead Act but of many other laws.

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## HUGE INCANDESCENT BULB GIVES A FINE IMITATION OF DAYLIGHT

Night Photography Made Possible With Ease by Its Brilliance—Thousands See Demonstration at Swampscott

**Swampscott, Mass., Sept. 27 (Special).—**Midnight golf foursomes, and college football championships, and baseball games played after sundown just as well as at high noon are some of the possibilities created by the initial public demonstration of what is called the world's largest electric incandescent lamp bulb, given here last night. The demonstration of this lamp, which gives an illumination so brilliant as to turn the blackness of night into the nearest approach to broad daylight yet achieved artificially, was arranged as a leading feature of the annual convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society, in session this week at the New Ocean House.

Thousands of spectators attracted to the North Shore by the exhibition gazed with wonderment when at 9 p. m. the current was slowly turned on and the great bulb, measuring a foot in diameter, flooded the several acres of greenward surrounding it with a remarkable brilliancy, making of it a part of the illuminated fairyland formed by electrical genius of the grounds and bay directly in front of the New Ocean House.

So brilliant was the light, reflected that the star photographer of The Christian Science Monitor took a picture of the hotel facade, which would do credit to daylight photography, despite the fact that the huge bulb was hoisted on a flag pole about 250 feet from the building. An exposure of about one-half a minute was given. The bulb is rated at 100,000 candlepower, and is operated by 30,000 kilowatts of power, or 800 times that required for the ordinary house lamp. It is a "Mazda" lamp, produced by the General Electric Company's National Lamp Works, and provided with a special tungsten filament consisting of four coils.

The illumination also included the United States destroyer J. Fred Talbot, brilliantly lighted by hundreds of bulbs. Many large searchlights played upon the flags of different nations displayed, and 50 floats anchored in the bay, lighted with different colored lamps, formed the initials of the society's name, I. E. S. Each letter was 1000 feet long.

At today's session of the convention school lighting was discussed by Henry B. Dates, professor of electrical engineering at the Case School of Applied Science, who designed the lighting system used in the public schools of Cleveland.

He said in part:

"While most of the large cities are building, at the present time, well designed and well-lighted school buildings, the general condition throughout the country is of a low average and it is appalling to find, especially in the small communities, new buildings being erected in which little or no attention is given to the proper lighting of classrooms, especially with regard to artificial lighting."

It is stated on competent authority that, with few exceptions, state laws are deficient with regard to natural lighting, that a large number of states still have no laws governing the construction of school buildings, and that still fewer states regulate, in any way whatsoever, artificial lighting.

## SALES RESTRICTION ON COAL PROPOSED

Interstate Commerce Commission to Place Curb If Possible on Back and Forth Selling

**WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—**Preliminary steps were taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to restrict sale and re-sale of coal by individuals on the line of distribution between the mines and the ultimate consumer.

Back and forth selling has been held responsible for some pyramiding of coal prices and the practice is said by officials to be susceptible of limitation, through regulations preventing carloads of coal being reconsigned from one shipper to another after each sale. Clyde B. Atchison, commissioner, accordingly directed inquiries to the American Railway Association and to trade and industrial organizations as to what modifications of present re-conignment regulations might be made.

Government officials interpreted a prospective embargo by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad on coal shipments to lake ports as an additional indication that a great quantity of coal is being piled up there for transshipment to the Northwest.

Figures issued today by the car service division of the American Railway Association further emphasized the progress being made toward making up of the shortage caused by the miners' strike. These showed bituminous loadings Monday totaled 38,804 cars, the greatest for any day this year or in 1921 and only exceeded by six days in 1920. Anthracite loadings Monday were 9343 cars.

**BULGARIAN PEASANTS DRIVE OUT OFFICIALS**  
SOFIA, Sept. 27.—Peasant groups continue to invade the villages and drive out the mayors and municipal officials. They have established municipal administrations of their choosing. Five former ministers were arrested last night in connection with the recent disorders.

The ministers arrested were those who were attacked by peasant partisans last week. They had been held in custody by the peasants and later released. They were on their way to attend a political convention at Tirnova when they were seized.

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Title.....



## BUSINESS REVIVAL NOTED IN MOSCOW

Rapid Progression Toward Normalcy Evident—Municipal Services Again Function

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—The dominant impression one gets from Moscow today is that of a rapid progression toward normalcy, with a corresponding revival of long-dormant municipal activities. As a carpenter in one of the numerous small shops of the city remarked: "A person who visited Moscow in 1919 wouldn't recognize the city today." The boarded-up shops, the quiet streets, the long lines of people waiting for their rations—all these features of the early days of the revolution have disappeared.

Now the city is full of crowded stores and restaurants. White bread, as recently as last summer a rare luxury, is sold in large quantities in booths all over the city, which, in fact, is like one huge bazaar. There seems to be nothing in the way of food or of manufactured goods which cannot be bought in the stores, in the small stands which line the streets, or in the open markets. Many store windows offer the widest choice of articles; shoes and dresses and bolts of cloth are heaped up side by side with toys and mandolins and quaint specimens of peasant wood carving.

### Street-Car Service Efficient

Such municipal services as lighting and water supply are functioning regularly. The street cars are operating quite efficiently, on a flexible fare basis. Perhaps the most significant of all the signs of recovery is the large amount of repairing and renovating which is now going on. Many houses which were allowed to run down during the last four years are now being repainted and replastered and generally made more habitable. The sadly dilapidated paving is being restored in many streets.

The feeling among the people is one of optimism, of confidence that Russia is finally on the road to recovery; and this feeling is not restricted to those who have suddenly become rich as a result of the new freedom which has been granted to private initiative in trade and industry. The restaurants which are frequented by manual workers are crowded until late at night, and their hands play the liveliest of music. The whole people seem to be enjoying relaxation from the twin nightmares of war and hunger which have beset them for so many years.

There are many causes which can be advanced for Moscow's recovery. The abandonment of the rigid system of military communism which prevailed during the civil war and the establishment of freedom of trade brought out many hidden stocks of goods and stimulated a freer flow of food products from country to city. The prospect of a reasonably good harvest this year and the cessation of civil war and invasion also have contributed powerfully to the restoration of more normal conditions.

Of course war, famine and economic dislocation have left their imprint. The poverty of the country is painfully and vividly symbolized in the many ragged beggars to be seen in the streets of Moscow.

### Influx of Refugees Evident

The ranks of the destitute beggars, too, are swelled by refugees from the famine-stricken provinces of the Volga. Many of these refugees, however, with the help of the Government, have been able to return to their farms and start work again. Still, it is quite impossible for the impoverished Russian Government to cope adequately at the present time with the gigantic problems of large-scale relief. There will be need for the activities of the various relief organizations, now operating in Russia, for many years to come.

At first it is a little difficult to perceive the reality of the revolution in the ordinary routine of life in Moscow. Everything now is paid for. Perhaps the best object lesson in its actuality and significance is a walk down the shadowy one of the most beautiful streets in Moscow. Here, a whole row of former aristocratic mansions have been transformed into children's homes and co-operative dwellings for workers in various factories. The same change is visible all over the city.

The former Hall of the Nobles is now the "Dom Soyuzov," the Home of the Trade Unions. Many of the largest and finest buildings in the city have been turned into headquarters for various individual unions. What has happened in Russia is not a mere change of political government, but a profound social revolution, quite as significant and far-reaching in its effect on the life of the people as the great upheaval in France at the end of the eighteenth century.

## QUEBEC SEEKING MARKET FOR HONEY

QUEBEC, Que., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Cyrille Lacroix, who is now visiting the United Kingdom on behalf of the Quebec Government to investigate openings for the disposal of 1,000,000 pounds of honey from the Province of Quebec, has reported that the prospects for marketing are very good because of the superior qualities of the honey. Mr. Lacroix is also studying the possibilities for marketing next spring in Great Britain, France, and Belgium the maple-sugar crop hitherto sold chiefly to the United States. Canadian maple syrup is already supplied to the households of the British and Belgian kings and the President of France.

**GAIN IN REVENUE SHOWN**  
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27—A gain of \$2,025,482 by the Maine Central Railroad in net revenue from operations in the first eight months of this year over the corresponding period of last year is shown by the report of the president, Morris McDonald, issued yesterday. President McDonald also said that preliminary figures for the first three weeks of September this year indicate a substantial surplus for the month after taxes and fixed charges.



The Cathedral of St. Basil, Red Square and Spassky Gate, Moscow. The Rapid Revival of Dormant Municipal Activities Is Noted in the Soviet Capital

## FAMOUS MOORISH LEADER MAY ENTER NEW TROUBLE AREA

Raisuli Has Given Up Brigandage for Bigger Game in International Politics

TETUAN, Morocco, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—So far no official statement has been made, but a rumor is in very free circulation to the effect that terms have been arranged between the representative of the Spanish Government and that extraordinary person, Raisuli, who should always be given the triple description of rebel leader, statesman, and brigand, and not merely the last only, as is generally the case in uninformed newspapers.

This Moor has long since given up brigandage as a staple trade, finding that, despite occasional captures worth £20,000, as paid to him once by the British Government, this, after all, is a younger man's job. Besides which El Raisuli finds it even more profitable to indulge in machinations among the European powers, to get the better of them and to make them realize that he is a force among them.

**Pay From Two Sides**  
In this endeavor, which he greatly enjoys, this romantic figure strives continually. A few years ago he was in the service of Spain as Governor of Arzila in Morocco, and later was a kind of military director and advisor in the Spanish operations against a section of the rebels whom he, Raisuli, understood better than any. Simultaneously he was drawing large emoluments from the Germans for services being rendered.

The rumor of the pact between Spain and Raisuli must not be accepted without much reserve. It is probable that if and when the Spanish Government comes to terms with this old friend and enemy the fact and the details will not be made public for some time afterward, for Spain naturally feels a considerable sense of humiliation in this affair. But it is quite likely to be true. The story is pointed with the statement that it has been arranged that Raisuli shall have his freedom, that there shall be some return to him of sequestered goods, and that he shall be permitted to live in the international zone of Tangier.

**Raisuli Not Wanted**  
The future of the international zone of Tangier is a matter of great diplomatic concern to the powers of Europe at the present time, and there is very much doubt about the nature of the settlement as between England, France and Spain. Whatever it may

be, there can be no doubt that both England and France would not be attracted by the idea of Raisuli living in a palace near Tangier, however peacefully disposed it might appear that his intention was. The cosmopolitan city and its surroundings must remain one of the finest fields in existence for those of influence and skill who are disposed toward political and other machinations. Poor as the prospects of Tangier may be, they would be the poorer for the transference of Raisuli from his quarters among the tribesmen of the Beni Aros to the international zone.

When Spain came to the conclusion some six years or more ago that Raisuli was not running straight, and stopped his salary, which led to the chieftain making various declarations, including one of war, against Spain, and his beginning active military operations in the mountains round about Tetuan and elsewhere against his old friends, necessitating attention on a grand scale by General Benaguer and the Spanish Army over a long period during which the Moor inevitably got the worst of it, with a gradual loss of prestige, though not without causing Spain a vast amount of trouble and expense, he turned his attention to the continent of Europe, where the great war was proceeding, and considered the diplomatic and other possibilities from his point of view.

**Banked on Germans**  
His estimate was that the Germans were likely to prove successful, and he banked on them. He calculated that if Germany won the war she would promptly take over French Morocco and the international zone of Tangier, while, despite the amiability of Spain and unofficial German declarations about what would be done for her in the event of victory, he thought that the position of Spain in Morocco would also become even more insecure than it was.

He therefore made his arrangements with the Mannesmann brothers and other powerful agents, and awaited the entry of the Kaiser into Paris and London, while at the same time he harassed the Spaniards to the utmost of his ability and took various steps to cause difficulty to the French in their zone. These latter movements caused France much concern; at one period Raisuli was a thoroughly dangerous factor in the European War.

Spain had to keep an army there which she would have been very glad to have placed elsewhere. Then the situation in Europe changed and with it the attitude and demeanor of the adjustable Raisuli. He dropped the Germans, who also dropped him about the same time, having for sometime had their doubts about him, and his dreams about becoming a great North African Sultan under the patronage and protection of Germany being dissolved, he set out to attempt a new friendliness with France by every means in his power. His overtures were, of course, coldly received, though nothing could have been pleasanter than the gestures of the Moor.

On the day of the celebration of the Armistice there were great festivities in Tangier and at night a fireworks display. Raisuli was then not very far away, and he sent in a message of congratulation to the French saying how much he rejoiced in their success for the benefit of civilization, how his heart had always turned toward them, and how willing he was to serve the Allies. He felt much hurt when he was given to understand that in case of his retreating over the border into the French zone he would, if captured, be handed over to the Spaniards.

Raisuli in the past has had property in Tangier and has lived in the neighborhood. There is a general feeling that, if the international political question can be in any way settled, the place will leap in prosperity. Raisuli knows all this. But for many reasons he would be regarded as an undesirable resident.

**RUSSIA BUYS FINNISH FORESTS**  
HELSINKI, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—According to H. H. Leht, Russians and Jews are making inroads into the large state forests in eastern Finland. They have been granted extensive concessions in the matter of forests in the St. Anne area and have purchased land whereby they prevent other speculators from getting at the forests. They already have practically secured a monopoly in the working of the forests. The paper in question severely criticizes the forest department for favoring foreigners at the expense of native enterprise.

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**CHILD LABOR LAWS OF DENMARK CITED AS EFFECTIVE CURB**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 1.—The International Labor Office has received a letter from the Danish Minister of the Interior, enclosing copies of an act of July 10, 1922, containing provisions concerning the employment of children and young persons in handicrafts and in industrial and transport undertakings.

The Minister states that the provisions of this act are intended to meet the requirements of the draft conventions adopted by the First International Labor Conference, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment and concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry, and adds that as an earlier act authorized the Government to ratify these conventions, the Ministry of the Interior will now take the necessary steps with a view to formal ratification.

The conventions in question provide, respectively, for the prohibition of the employment of children under 14 in any industrial undertaking, and the prohibition of night work by young persons under 18 in any industrial undertaking, subject to exemptions for workers between 16 and 18 in certain continuous processes, including iron and steel manufacture, glass work and paper making.

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The body, feet and (hands, if desired) are entirely covered to protect the child if bed coverings are thrown off. Sizes 6 months to 10 years. Prices are low.  
6 month size...\$1.00 6 year size...\$1.50  
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## CHRISTIAN IDEALS APPLIED TO TRADE

Business Men to Start Federation at Kansas Meeting

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—First steps in the organization of a nationwide federation of Christian business clubs, will be taken at a meeting to be held at Unity Farm, near this city, Oct. 21 and 22, when representatives from almost all sections of the country will be present.

The completion of such a federation is expected to be made at a national convention in Detroit in 1923. Preliminary plans for the meeting will be brought up at the October meeting.

The purpose of the various clubs, at least one of which has been organized in almost all the larger cities of the country, is the adoption of Christian ideals in daily business life. Reports from various clubs indicate state members are almost unanimously in favor of the proposed federation and a large representation is expected at the preliminary meeting, according to sponsors of the movement.

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## POTATO CROP YIELD THIS FALL IS LARGE

Considerably in Advance of Figure for 1921, Reporting Service of Missouri Declares

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—The forecast for the Irish or white potato crop in the United States for 1922 is considerably above the 1921 crop, according to a report issued by E. A. Logan and J. J. Mages of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service of Missouri. The forecast is 438,336,000 bushels for 1922, as compared with 346,823,000 produced in 1921, and a five-year average of 385,591,000, with practically all the potato-growing states showing an increase over last year, the report states. It continues:

On account of too much rain the New England production largely grown in Maine, will be 15,000,000 bushels less than last year and 3,000,000 bushels less than a five-year average. Other large producers are showing increases over last year and are above a five-year average, except New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

The mountain states of Montana and Wyoming, and California on the coast show increases over last year. The potato crop in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska suffered from excess drought, but is larger in the commercial districts than last year owing to an increased acreage. Colorado shows a heavy increase over last year, as does Idaho, and both of these states are almost 50 per cent above the five-year average production.

Washington and Oregon are slightly less than average, and California is about the same. Unless destructive conditions arise between now and maturity, the national crop of potatoes should be 92,000,000 bushels above last year and 53,000,000 above a five-year average.

Potatoes in Canada are an average crop, but have been damaged by excessive rains in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

## JULES SIEGFRIED PASSES AWAY

By Special Cable  
PARIS, Sept. 27.—Jules Siegfried, doyen of the Chamber of Deputies passed away suddenly at Havre yesterday. His interest in philanthropic and social works has gained him the respect of all parties. As senior deputy he presided at the memorable sittings of the Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 14, 1919, when the victory of France and the return of Alsace-Lorraine were celebrated. During the recent strike at Havre, he endeavored to calm strikers.

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## AIR MAIL DELIVERY WILL BE EXTENDED

Headquarters to Be in Chicago—  
Routes to Be Lighted to Per-  
mit Night Flying

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—This city will become the headquarters of the air-mail service in the United States, and letters will be carried from New York to San Francisco in 28 hours as a result of contracts for construction to be let here by Col. Paul Henderson, second assistant Postmaster-General, who has arrived from Washington to supervise personally the start of the project.

Lighting of the air mail route from Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyo., will break the barrier which has prevented the aerial mail service from improving greatly upon train service. Hitherto night flying has been impossible, and, with the aeroplane idle over night, trains have been able to make up time lost to the planes in the night hours.

The new link will enable postal service aviators to fly over the best part of their route to San Francisco during the night. If they make the distance in 28 hours only one night of flying will be necessary in crossing the continent.

Chicago also will be the "round-house" of the new service, Colonel Henderson told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here today. He has come prepared to let contracts for two hangars, 100 feet square, and for an assembly building, airplane factory and machine shop, to measure 260 feet by 100 feet.

These Will Be Permanent  
There will be buildings of a permanent nature. The Government has leased the east half of the Maywood speedway for the new plant.

In the Chicago plan, the Post Office Department will construct four new airplanes a month, all the demands of the service at present will require. Colonel Henderson stated that the department now has available 70 planes, 28 of which are in use daily. He continued:

With the Chicago-Cheyenne route lighted, the next step will be to light routes between all important cities in the United States, more than 500 miles apart. There will be no advantage over trains unless cities are separated by at least that distance.

With the impossibility of night flying, our service has been limited to re-laying important mail. Airplanes take late mail which has missed the New

York trains from New York to Cleveland. At Cleveland, they take the mail from New York trains and relay it to Chicago and so on to Omaha and westward. Thus our only advantage has been the saving of a few hours of daylight. By flying at night, we also can save hours of darkness.

Once we get the air lanes lighted, there will have to be some strict laws regulating them, because we cannot have free lances flying over our routes and endangering mail planes at night.

Another Problem Ahead

Another problem we are working upon is to design a plane that can land with less velocity. Our planes are built to land at the rate of 65 miles an hour—too fast for comfortable night landing. We must design a plane which can land at 40 miles an hour.

Recently, we built a plane which will carry 1200 pounds of mail—twice as much as we carry now, though it will not be our main plane, because it is not regular service. We hope to combine in our new airplane the ability to land at 40 miles an hour and the capacity for 1000 pounds of mail. It is not practical when you think of the shock of a two-ton airplane crashing down at the rate of 65 miles an hour on the roof of a building. They sometimes bounce 10 feet off the ground when they hit. Then an aviator does not like the idea of being limited in his landing room. He can land in close quarters if forced to, but he likes elbow-room. Besides, there would be no sense in endangering people in the streets below by landing on top of buildings. Landing fields should be in the open, away from buildings of all kinds.

## TASMANIAN FRUIT CARGOES SPOILED

HOBART, Tasmania, Aug. 18 (Special Correspondence).—During the current season record shipments of Tasmanian apples and pears have been made to the United Kingdom, totaling 1,350,000 bushels, but many of the steamers landed their cargoes in very bad condition, notwithstanding that better quality and better graded and packed fruit never left the State.

This on top of the exorbitant freight of 6s. a bushel case has brought forth indignant protests from the shippers, who are demanding that the ships shall accept responsibility, the cause of the bad carriage being put down to faulty ventilation and temperatures. The Commonwealth Government's ships, though acclaimed as most modern vessels, were among those that landed cargoes in very bad condition. The fruit-growers are taking the matter up with the Commonwealth Government, demanding that it shall lead the way in reducing freights.

## DOCTOR EXPOSES VIVISECTION THEORY

Vaccination Called Useless and  
Dangerous by Dr. W. R.  
Hadwen of Great Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Vaccination is unscientific and dangerous, while vivisection is wholly useless, Dr. Walter R. Hadwen of Gloucester, Eng., told an audience in Aryan Grotto Theater. Dr. Hadwen spoke wholly as a medical man, drawing on a long and rich experience in practice and observation, and based his conclusions on medical grounds.

As head of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, Dr. Hadwen stopped off here on his way to aid in the California campaign for a state law against vivisection. He is also a pioneer in the fight that resulted in making vaccination optional in England. He spoke under auspices of the American Medical Liberty League and was introduced by Dr. E. B. Beckwith, a graduate of the Howard Medical School, and a practitioner of homeopathy.

Citing British experience in support of his denunciation of vaccination, Dr. Hadwen reported that the more vaccination there was, and the less vaccination the less smallpox.

No Protection Gained

The first great outbreak came right after the compulsory vaccination law had been passed, he said. The Government increased the severity of the vaccination law and two years later there was another outbreak. More stringent provisions were drawn and in 1871-72 followed the greatest epidemic in the world's history. Thereupon the Government, taking another tack, turned to sanitation. "No sooner was sanitation spread through the country than the disease came down. And it has gone down ever since," he said.

"Where there is a great deal of vaccination and no smallpox sanitation there is a great deal of smallpox, and where there is little vaccination and good sanitation, there is little smallpox. A healthy environment is needed. Smallpox is a filth disease. You get rid of the filth and you get rid of the disease."

Remembering that Edward Jenner had lived near Gloucester and that he knew as much of his history and works as anybody, Dr. Hadwen declared Jenner had fostered on the general public a local superstition. Jenner, he said, made only one experiment and this had been a failure. The cowpox given the human through vaccination to protect against smallpox had no analogy whatever with smallpox, he said.

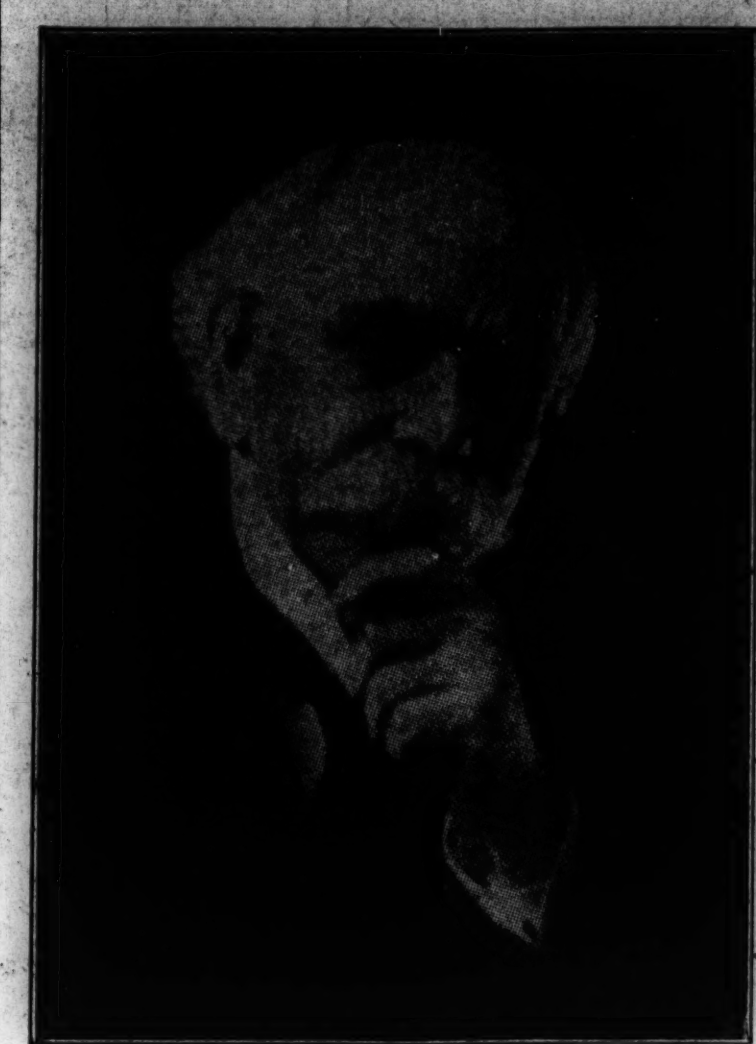
"I cannot protect at all," Dr. Hadwen declared. "Every epidemic in England has started with a vaccinated person and the majority of the sufferers have been those who were vaccinated."

Opposed to Liberty

Of his qualification to speak on smallpox, Dr. Hadwen observed that he did not believe any medical man in the United Kingdom had seen more of it than he.

"It is a terrible thing," he said, "that in a country like America that stands for liberty, you should have this thing directly enforced, and enforced by putting the school laws into play."

Within 10 or 15 years the whole disgraceful system of vivisection will begin to crumble, the British physician said. His address indicated that he had followed closely the results of the premier vivisectionists of Europe and corresponded with leading surgeons as to their observations on its benefits, studying the subject not only in England but on the Continent. "The whole structure of an animal



Dr. Walter R. Hadwen

Of Gloucester, England, Who Attacks the Use of Vaccination and Vivisection

is different from that of a man, and you cannot argue from one to the other," he declared. "Why waste time with the lower animals that will never help you in dealing with the human subject? One of the world's leading vivisectionists summed it up when he said, 'The last experiment must be on man.'"

Cruelly Shown

Dr. Hadwen declared that 95 per cent of the vivisection cases were inoculations, bringing the slow development of disease in the animal's body and "no end of suffering." The remaining 5 per cent were cutting. While in these cases anesthetics were given, it was never certain, he said, that the animal did not suffer. He recalled that the distinction between painless and non-painless operations of this nature had been abandoned by the British Government, because, as was stated by the Home Secretary in the House of Commons, not even the operator himself in numerous instances could tell whether the operation was painful or not. "Not an animal," he said, "is placed on that torture board but at a ghastly risk."

On the Continent, he added, they care nothing for anesthetics in experimenting with animals. "At the Rockefeller Institute in New York," he continued, "they are experimenting on dogs to learn about human diabetes, yet the greatest authority on the subject that ever lived says a dog never has had diabetes. 'Great claims have been made for vivisection in surgery. But the fluids of the animal body are so different from that of the human that you can't reason from one to another.'"

Germ Theory Attacked

Turning to the germ theory of disease, Dr. Hadwen said there was not a more dangerous drug on the market than diphtheria anti-toxin. "Last year in England we had a

## CHICAGO'S INDEPENDENT VOTERS DEMAND HONEST CITY OFFICIALS

Clean Sweep of Present Aldermanic Board Called a  
Necessity—New Men for Their Offices Are Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Declaring that the Chicago City Council has broken down, making necessary virtually a clean sweep of aldermen now in office, and emphasizing the fact that the recently enacted 50-ward law, designed to make broad changes in the political landscape of the city, gives independent voters a rare opportunity to clean house effectively at the next elections, the Municipal Voters League of Chicago, in a statement issued yesterday, urges the voters of every ward to circulate petitions for placing the names of worthy candidates on the ballot, for election to office in February and April. The statement says:

Chicago is passing through the worst of its periodic graft exposure. Worse than the memorable explosion before World's Fair days, when seven county commissioners were sent to the penitentiary.

The future of the city is imperiled. Daily disclosures of exploitation and graft have been made for months. Their importance cannot be overestimated.

Grafters appear to have gone outside the customary "legitimate" circle. There is a novelty in disguising five political favorites as "experts" and allowing them to abstract \$1,000,000 from city funds.

Wanton smashing of perfectly good school furniture, when furniture prices were soaring, to enable the letting of a contract to replace expensive tables and desks; the tearing out of costly plumbing in a huge school building to make way for a new and fancy plumbing contract for political friends; the "pinching off" of a percentage on purchases of phonographs, coal, books, and boilers for the school board, to the enrichment of ward leaders; the raising of a "teapot" fund of \$90,000 from

certain school employees as a "present" in recognition of a wage increase—all this could never have happened if the majority of the council had remained faithful and independent, for the council has the power to keep crooks off the school board, to check unlawful and extravagant expenditures, and to investigate and discourage illegal acts of administration appointees.

For years Chicago enjoyed a high reputation as a council-governed city. Restrictions placed on this municipality by the Constitution and the Legislature were relatively few. Now, however, a weak and inefficient council has surrendered to the Mayor.

Now is the time to act for the good of Chicago, the protection of children, homes, and property. Here is a good place to begin the battle against the extravagance and waste which pile up taxes and raise rents.

Now is the time to arrange for starting fit men in the race for aldermen. Find out what ward you live in under the new districting. Talk things over with your next door neighbors. Do not feel that getting an alderman is not your business. Do not hesitate because you have had no political experience.

It is easy to start a candidate in the race. A petition signed by 3 per cent of those voting in the last general aldermanic election in a ward is sufficient. Such a petition can be started now. It need not be filed with the city clerk until January. It must contain the correct signature and address of the voter written by himself. It can be circulated only by registered voters of the ward.

PERSIANS STUDY FRENCH ARMY  
TEHERAN, Persia, Sept. 1.—The Persian Government will send 50 army officers to France to receive their military education in the army school of that republic. On their return to Persia these men will be charged with the organization of the Persian army.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA DISCOVERS NEW EXPORT MARKET IN MALAYA

Trade Delegation, After Visit There, Reports That Good  
Opening Exists for Extension of Foodstuffs Sales

PERTH, Western Australia, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—In a quiet and unobtrusive way, Western Australia is forging ahead in many directions and certainly is making an effort to advance not only her trade, but to promote the interests of the State, at home and abroad. To some extent the Premier, Sir James Mitchell, is the man who is putting in such good work for the general welfare of his country and the recent trade delegation owes him much.

The Western Australian Government invited a trade delegation to visit British Malaya and Java to investigate the possibilities of trade with these countries, and some of the most prominent men in Western Australia's commercial circles, faculty of the delegation. An illuminating report upon the matter has been issued by the Council of Industrial Development, in which is shown the possibilities of trade development and the following briefly explains the situation as it exists today.

The Netherlands Indies and British Malaya have changed in many ways in recent years. In this way they are in common with the rest of the world, and are now passing through a period of financial and commercial readjustment. The delegation did not hesitate to state that conditions cannot yet be regarded as anything like normal but trade reviews and other published data indicate a distinct improvement. Western Australia hopes to develop her industry of foodstuffs, and it is maintained that the markets require a regular supply and that the present high cost of living in the Near East and its dependence upon outside sources for its supply, demand that every effort should be made to widen the avenues of competition and to cultivate greater facilities for the importation of these products.

Visitors Were Popular  
It was gratifying that Western Australia's delegation to Singapore was highly popular with the local press and the people. Considerable enthusiasm was shown, and the delegation declared that any organized attempt on the part of Western Australia to extend her trade relations to Singapore and British Malaya might be regarded as a co-operative effort, to which the fullest support and assistance would be given by the authorities for these colonies.

The old post office was converted into a Western Australian exhibition hall, and a comprehensive display was made. Among the considerable number of Australian items exhibited were a handsome jarrah office table and other furniture made of jarrah, and a model four-room house which attracted considerable attention and favorable comment.

The delegation stated that certain factors should be regarded in endeavoring to weigh up the possibilities either of developing or extending trade relations. These factors were, briefly:

1. An intimate knowledge of the requirements of the country to be served and its consuming power.
2. The suitability of the commodities offered in both quality and price.
3. An efficient organization at the point of distribution backed by capable

administration and intelligent co-operation in Western Australia.

4. Continuity of effort and regularity of supplies.

The latest available figures of the trade of British Malaya showed the exports to be £119,000,000 and the imports £148,000,000. The delegation stated that probably Western Australia's most important secondary industry was that of flour milling, and its successful development should be one of the chief concerns of a country where such a large area is given over to wheat production; a review, therefore, of the imports of this commodity into both British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies gave evidence of an important market at the "very doorstep" of Western Australia.

Issues Clean-Cut and Simple

The issues were clean-cut and simple: suitability of quality, permanent and regular shipping facilities, competitive prices and adequate representation. The onus of meeting these conditions rested in the main with the flour milling industry, but the State's responsibility was to see that adequate and regular shipping facilities were provided, and that freight rates should be calculated on a basis which would give full advantage of its geographical position to Western Australia.

In a short sentence the delegation illustrated the position concerning the grain industry by mentioning that the area under cultivation for grain in Western Australia for the period ended December, 1921, was 1,802,468 acres. A conservative estimate of the annual food imports of Java and Malaya is 60,000 tons. Taking an average yield of wheat at 10 bushels to the acre, and allowing 48 bushels a ton of flour produced, gives an area of 288,000 acres under cultivation as necessary to fill the requirements of these countries alone.

"No further elaboration of this argument," declare the delegation, "should be necessary to impress both the Government and the flour milling industry with their responsibilities to the State."

Another important item was discussed by the delegation, who said that Western Australia provided many beautiful woods, particularly suitable for the manufacture of high-class and art furniture, and a promising field awaited the manufacturer who was enterprising enough to take advantage of the opportunity.

In summing up the situation, it was stated that the position of those interested led to the assumption that a substantial export trade was possible, a low estimate of which would double the present factory output.

Consequent upon the Western Australian display in Singapore, and on the activities of the direct representatives, openings had already been found for leatherware, saddlery, glass stoves, and other things.

Altogether, the delegation spent a fortnight in British Malaya and visited various sections. In conclusion, the report says while it is admitted that Singapore is by far the largest center, and from which the requirements of the northern states are largely drawn, the importance of these centers should not be overlooked when considering any plans for the development of Western Australian trade in British Malaya.

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## Artistic Value and Influence of Great Landscape Parks

Chicago, Ill.  
Special Correspondence  
IN THE gallery of a picture merchant of Chicago is being shown a collection of delightful sketches of Jackson Park, the restored site of the Columbian Exposition, done by W. B. Van Ingen.

Much praise of the lithographs has been given by the art critics, and the fact that Mr. Van Ingen, a New Yorker, frankly exploits even a western park as a model of the country in contrast to Central Park of his own city, is fine evidence of fairness and artistic appreciation. There has been latterly considerable comment upon the condition of New York's parks, for which two reasons are most frequently heard—inattention and damage done during the war, and the increasing valuation placed upon public playgrounds. Mr. Van Ingen adds another reason for the state of the parks, notably Central Park, in the system of their management.

Mr. Van Ingen is well known as a painter and creator of some important and enduring murals in public buildings, and has become a recognized authority on parks. His interest in the subject was awakened by the beauties of Central Park and his perception of its retrograde. In the making of his own sketches, "Because," he explained, "the study of composition in painting always seemed to me of controlling importance, and I became convinced by observation that Central Park was one of the most superb examples of art composition the world has ever seen, so I began studying it in order to aid me in my work. The more I learned from reading what the makers of Central Park said about their intentions, the more certain I became that my conclusions were accurate. Finally, about 25 years ago, while studying the subject of landscape composition in Japanese gardens, I was further confirmed that the basic ideas followed in New York were of such fundamental nature as to be equally applicable to the work of the Japanese."

"Parks," said Mr. Van Ingen, "were originally for the exclusive recreation of royalty and nobility—famous examples being the Tuileries Gardens, Fontainebleau and the Roboli Gardens of the Pitti Palace, Florence. While to us 'park' means open space, originally it meant an enclosure."

"Central Park was the first great landscape park created by a municipality for the use of the people. All other parks in the world, in the course of time and with the spread of democracy were thrown open to the public. The experiment thus made in New York set a pace which has been emulated and exceeded in many parts of the United States. The making of Central Park is a story that has in it much of romance and fascination. In 1850, Central Park was a squatters' town—known as Seneca Village, covered with bone-boling establishments, and refuse."

**Purpose of Parks**  
"The purpose in the creation of parks was to afford the people of the

Chicago has far outstripped New York, in fact, the whole world. In my opinion, it is doubtful if any parks of which we have knowledge do as much for the people at large, and the reason it can do this lies in the intelligence of its administration.

"For with an administration that lacks permanence of policy no park can do anything but retrograde, simply because nature grows every second. If that growth is allowed to become overgrowth, the park is inevitably destroyed. Whereas, if that growth is kept to the bounds of a development of the beauty plan, the park remains in the condition of perennial youth. Not only has this intelligent system of management in Chicago provided for continuance in the design, but it has permitted the development of those wonderful playground centers without in any way interfering with the beauty of the park. As to the extreme value of this development, independent investigation has brought out the fact that within a mile of these playground centers, juvenile delinquency has decreased 25 to 50 per cent."

### Reason for Success

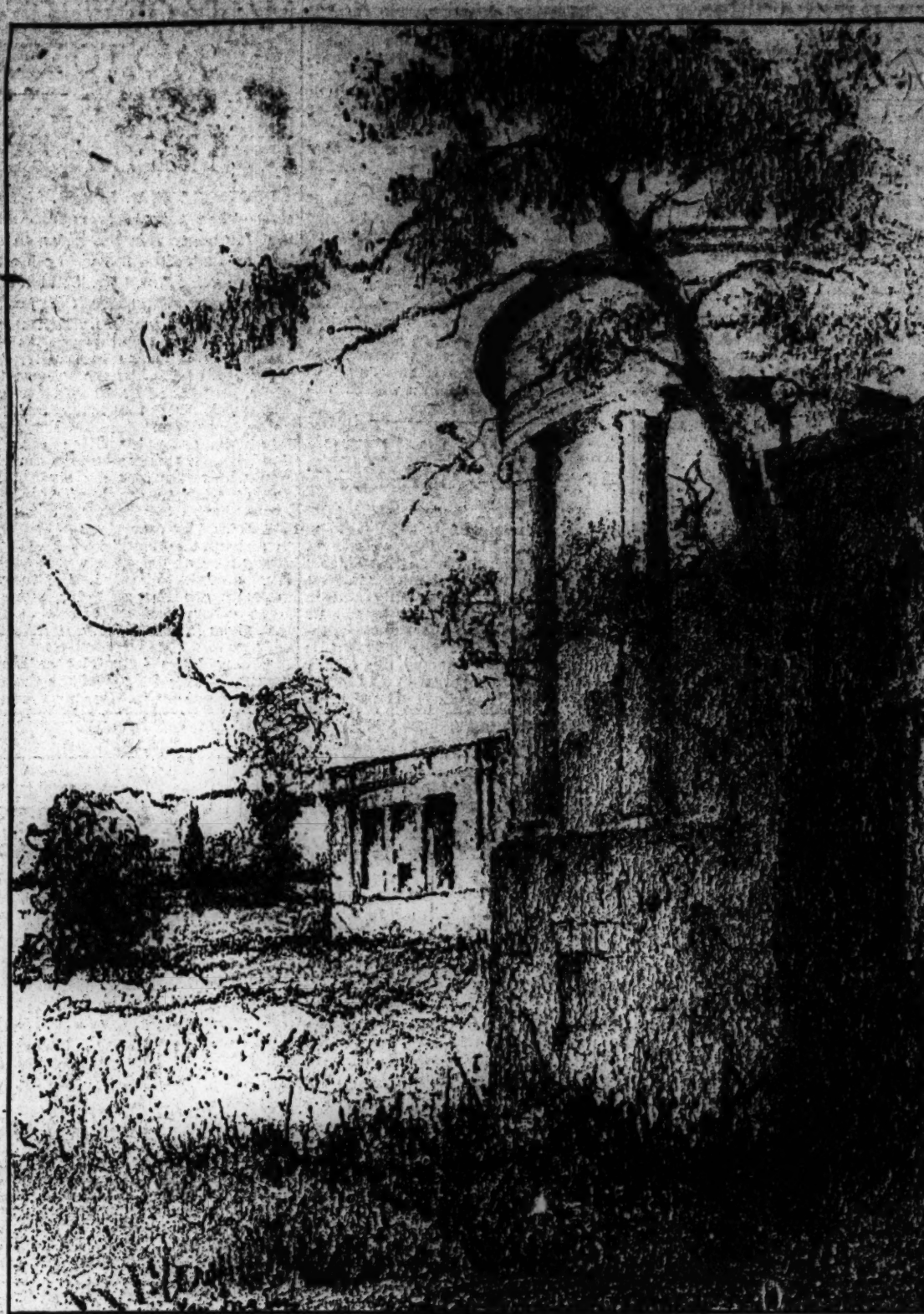
"The reason for the success in the South Park system in Chicago is that of the management of any successful corporation, a board of directors determines the policy, and an executor puts it into operation."

"In New York the trouble is that the commissioner is the actual executor, and that as the administration changes, he changes, and, being both director and executor, inaugurates whatever policy he sees fit, provided it suits the political exigencies of the mayor of the city. As the commissioner holds office only at the pleasure of the mayor, his freedom to act can easily be judged. A new commissioner starts in and hardly begins before his term of office expires, and with it the particular activities which he made his specialty, he having naturally neglected the specialties of his predecessor, as his own specialties are in turn neglected by his successor."

Speaking of the recreation phase of parks, Mr. Van Ingen said: "A park is an oasis in a desert of oppression of brick and stone. Originally playgrounds were not so important in the development of parks because most children had their own yards and there was vacant ground within city limits and the interest in athletics was not then so general. In this connection the essential feature of any public park about which all else groups, is open space, and this Central Park sadly lacks. In Washington Park, Chicago, of its 400 acres, 100 is meadow."

### Advantages of Clubhouse

"In addition to large meadows, lakes and lagoons in Jackson Park, there are field houses, 20 of them, which provide every advantage of a country clubhouse, open till 11 at night and free to the public. Programs covering every month in the year furnish theatrical performances, concerts, contests and games under leadership, open air swimming with teachers. You can swim in a porcelain-lined



Lithograph by W. B. Van Ingen

### West Wing of the Old Fine Arts Building, Chicago

Jackson Park, free of expense; you may join a clubhouse maintained in the park, and you may wander through an estate that would make a millionaire envious.

"Jackson and Washington parks were designed by Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux who likewise designed Central Park, New York, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and there is nothing in the design of the Chicago park that is inferior to that

the site of the Columbian Exposition, was destroyed, and afterward the entire area, 5000 acres, largely water way and driveway, was rehabilitated. To do this a 200-acre farm was denuded of its top soil which was transplanted to Jackson Park. Just how well Chicago thinks of her park commission, she has shown recently by voting \$20,000,000 to be spent in the creation of a new park which will be twice the size of Central Park. It will lie at the north end of Jackson Park on the shore of Lake Michigan, where now the water is 25 feet deep."

When asked more specifically about Central Park's condition, Mr. Van Ingen said:

"Central Park is in a state of decay throughout. When you make a park it is a series of pictures, all combined into an harmonious whole. These pictures are such as you only see ordinarily by covering great distances. The fact, then, that you can get all of these mental experiences in a comparatively short time gives the impression of the park being a great area, because you receive all the impression you usually receive in traveling a great distance. No city park can be a driving park. There are nine miles of driveway in Central Park, but you cannot see it from the windows of a motor car. You must go afoot to find its beauties and inspiration. If you allow overgrowth to destroy the scenes and their succession,

one after another in a park, you destroy the impression of the size of your ground. But you must know what these scenes or pictures are, what is intended, in order to properly plant and prune."

### Vista in Central Park

"For instance, there was a certain vista in Central Park which was created at very great expense. When Mr. Tweed got possession of the park, his lieutenants, not appreciating the importance of the vista, decided to close it. When the original designers of the park came into power they promptly opened the vista. Under a subsequent administration it was again closed and opened. Then I called the attention of Cabot Ward, then commissioner, to this vandalism. The Tweed gang likewise started to close one of the most important meadows in the park by a series of buildings which were afterward removed. I never discovered a way to make things grow by pulling them by the roots and planting others in their place."

"It has been found by experiment in Chicago, that a small park and playground requires at least 10 acres to get desirable results. The best that can be said of a plot of an acre or two is that it affords an open breathing space, and in New York gives opportunity for a wire fence to imprison a few blades of grass. New York playgrounds are barren, depressing dumps."

L. E. P.

## HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF ILLINOIS BEING DESIGNATED BY MARKERS

Those Along Lincoln Circuit Already Placed—Credit Given Daughters of American Revolution

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Thanks to the energetic efforts of the Illinois state chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the last of the granite markers along the Lincoln judicial circuit are in position. Final installation of these memorials is the climax to a movement first launched eight years ago. The war delayed the work, but within the last few months, all have been put in position and dedicated.

These markers indicate the route traveled by Lincoln and other great lawyers of his time, while going from court to court in what was then known as the Eighth Circuit. It was the custom of Lincoln and his colleagues to make the trip twice a year, usually on horseback, going from one county to another.

Credit for the installation of these memorials belongs chiefly to the Daughters of the American Revolution. They organized the Lincoln Circuit Marker Association, composed of patriotic men and women of central Illinois, and its members appeared before the board of supervisors in each of the 17 counties through which the Lincoln Circuit extends. After an appeal to each board, an appropriation was made from public funds to cover the cost of the markers. The dedicatory exercises were in charge of the Daughters. The markers, four feet in height, are granite blocks which contain an inset of copper, showing a bas-relief of Lincoln and an inscription, telling what the shaft commemorates. They also bear the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Lincoln Circuit Marker Association. It is now possible for the motor tourist to follow the Lincoln trail through the various counties, each one pointing the way to the county seat where court was held and where the great emancipator argued his cases and engaged in forensic battle with his antagonists of the legal profession.

### Set Also at County Line

These markers also are set at the county line. The chain will rank with the most interesting memorials of Lincoln's time.

The Illinois Daughters will next turn their attention to the Cahokia and other mounds of southern Illinois, and endeavor to interpret the Legislature in the purchase and permanent

preservation of these historic sites, believed to have been the work of the Asiatic or another early race which inhabited this State several thousand years ago. Situated in Madison County, these mounds, now privately owned, are said to be deteriorating both from neglect and vandalism. The name "Cahokia" is derived from one of the early Indian tribes in Illinois, although it is believed to have been wrongly applied to the mounds, as they probably were constructed long before the coming of the Red Men. The Cahokia stands as a witness of that crude civilization which existed centuries ago, more about which may be revealed when excavations, long contemplated, are conducted upon an extensive scale, but which will be possible only when control is vested in state or Federal Government.

### To Mark Old Trails Road

A third undertaking by the Illinois Daughters will be the marking through Illinois of the National Old Trails Road. The Daughters of each state are co-operating to install emblems along this famous highway from ocean to ocean, and also to designate various historic events in connection with it. Memorial trees, too, will be planted. Other historic trails in Illinois are to be given attention as well. Those utilized by stagecoaches before the coming of the railroads will be marked. It is said that there are yet standing some of the taverns which were the regular halting places of the coaches and where horses were changed. Markers will be placed upon such of these structures as are still in existence.

The recent purchase for the State of Illinois, of 100 acres of land surrounding Ft. Massac on the Ohio River, in Massac County, is credited to advocacy of the project by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Nature has bestowed her favors with such a lavish hand upon Ft. Massac and its surroundings that little work of an artificial nature will be required on the new state park.

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## New Gloves of This Fall Follow the Trend of Fashion In Beads and Embroidery

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A bit elaborate they are, but exceedingly smart. The colors, too, are stunning in their combinations—black with white, red, gray and biscuit; brown with biscuit, green or red; gray with biscuit, navy blue, red or purple. Priced according to style.

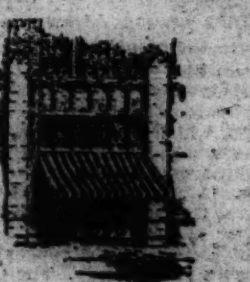
At \$5.75 and \$6.75 Pair

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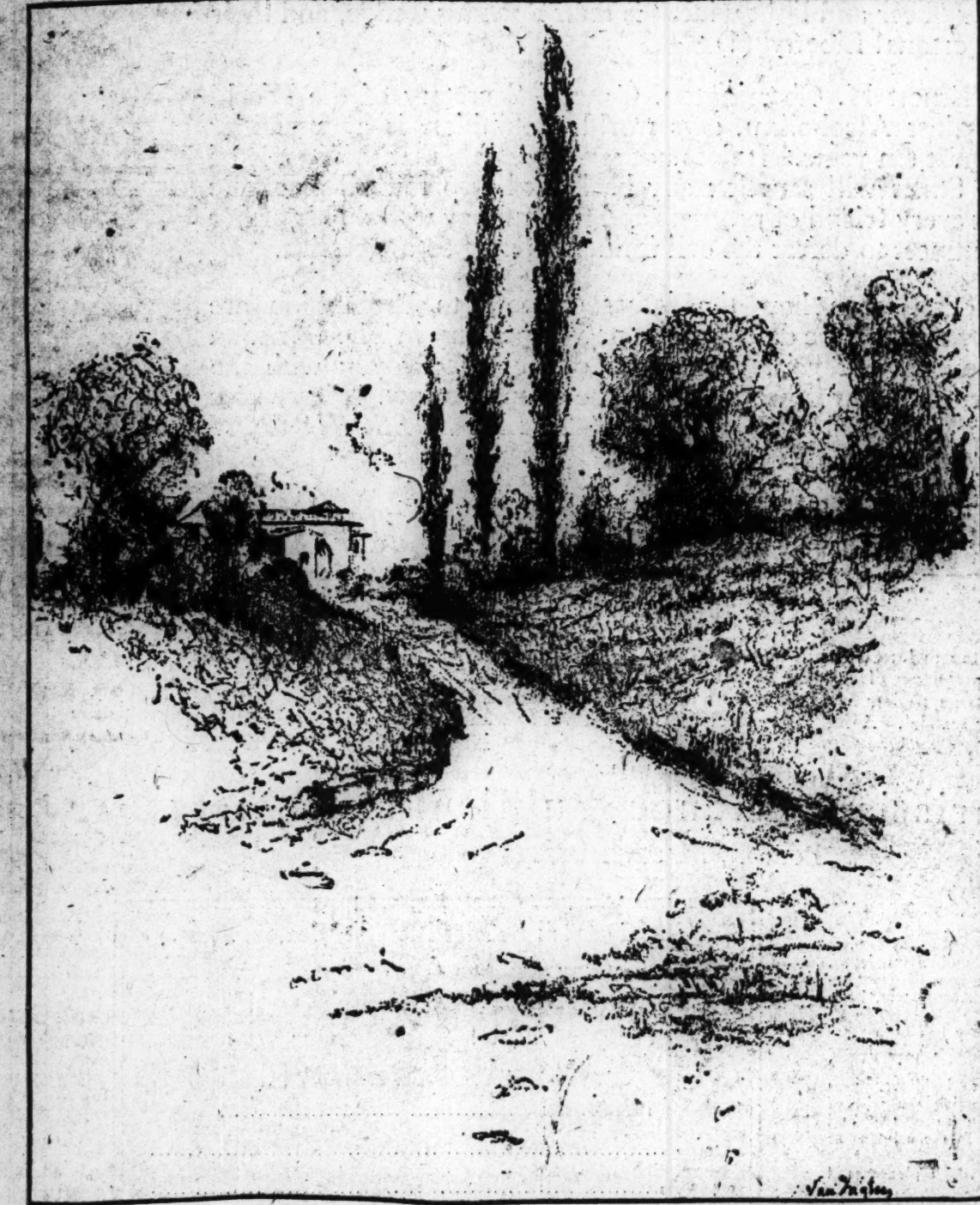
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Lithograph by W. B. Van Ingen

### Road Leading From Yacht Harbor to La Rabida

city opportunity for a day in the country under ideal conditions without the effort and expense of a journey. Since the making of Central Park, great activity has been shown everywhere in the creation of playgrounds, in connection with parks, and in this feature

tank in the open air, secluded by trees, and are given a cake of soap, a clean towel, and not a cent to pay. The South Park Commission maintains its own laundry in which last year they washed over 5,000,000 pieces. If you own a motor boat you can get anchorage in the harbor of

of the New York ones. The unquestioned superiority of the Chicago parks at the moment lies entirely in the policy of the management, and for this too great credit cannot be given to the South Park Commission, of which Judge John Barton Payne is president. Jackson Park,

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## MR. ROOT PREDICTS ANTI-STRIKE LAWS

Both Public and Worker Must Be Protected Against Compulsion by Threat

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Early adoption by the Republican Congress of laws at once prohibiting strikes which "cut off the supply of food or service necessary to the life of the community," and at the same time protecting the workman's liberty, was predicted by Elihu Root, temporary chairman, in his address before the Republican state convention today. Touching on the recent rail and coal strikes, Mr. Root said:

"We are all employers and laborers and the general public is apt to be impatient about strikes. So long as strikes were a contest between laborers and employers to secure for labor its fair share of the new wealth which has come to mankind through invention and discovery and the art of organization, the sympathies of the American public were with labor. When a strike becomes an attempt to coerce the public into taking action by cutting off the supply of food or service necessary to the life of the community, I am sure that public feeling goes the other way."

Public Must Be Protected

"I think that in this country we are gradually approaching the point where the law of the land will provide for distinguishing between the two kinds of strikes, and protecting the public against compulsion by threat of peril to life or of destruction to the machinery of civilization, and at the same time protect the workman's liberty to refuse to work and the workman's liberty to work. If we cannot come to that point, then the American Government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people, will fail, and a few will rule the many. Perhaps we are approaching that point as rapidly as is practicable and wise an attempt."

I am inclined to think that nothing could be better at this stage of the perennial process of industrial adjustment than the condition which has now been reached through the patience and sympathetic influence of the President. That condition is full and impartial investigation into the rights and wrongs upon which the recent strikes have rested, accompanied by a clear and uncompromising declaration by the President of the rule of law and liberty, which is to be applied to the results of the investigation.

Declaring that the five things most needed when President Harding took office were an ending of the autocratic method of government consented to for the purpose of carrying on the war; abolition of the immensely extravagant scale of expenditure established during the war; restoration of normal industrial production; establishment of international peace and recovery from the condition of excitement incident to the war. Mr. Root asserted the Harding administration had accomplished all these.

Able Advisers Selected

The President, he declared, "put an end to autocracy by refusing to be an autocrat," by selecting an able Cabinet and being willing to take their advice and let them run their own departments—at the same time deciding "inflexibly after taking counsel on matters upon which the Chief Executive was called to decide."

Mr. Root pointed to the President's handling of the rail and coal strikes as evidences of his work in bringing the Nation back to normal industrial conditions, and cited the five-power conferences at Washington as evidence of his skill as a statesman in international affairs. He defended Congress against the charge of "do-nothingism," asserting the true function of a legislative body is "to discuss a multitude of projects, and refuse action upon at least nine-tenths of them."

## MONTENEGRIN LEADER MAKES COUP D'ETAT

ROME, Sept. 27.—The Montenegrin refugees at Rome are greatly perturbed at the coup d'état made by Jovan Plametinac, the former Premier. Following the premiership of General Eucichinich, the Queen regent appointed Gen. M. Vazobovich, the Montenegrin Minister at Washington, as Premier. Mr. Plametinac has refused to recognize the appointment, and has declared himself Regent Premier, occupying the Montenegrin ministerial offices.

## COST OF FRONTIER CAMPAIGNS IN INDIA DURING LAST 40 YEARS

Twentieth Century Accounts for Largest Proportion—Beneficent Policy of Baluchistan and Waziristan

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23 (Special Correspondence).—It was after the close of the second Afghan war, in 1880, that the frontier problem became acute and the endless series of expeditions began. They began with a campaign against the Mahabuds in 1881, which cost 99,121 rupees, or just under a lakh. More expensive campaigns were the Hazara of 1883, which cost 117,010 rupees, or slightly over a lakh, the Miranzai campaign and another Hazara campaign, both of 1891, which cost 130,350 rupees and 177,143 rupees respectively. The Chitral campaign of 1895 and the Tirah Malakand war of 1897-1898 came to a little under 17 lakhs of rupees and 15 lakhs of rupees, respectively.

But it is in the twentieth century that campaigns have been so extremely expensive. The Mohmand expedition of 1908 cost 22 lakhs of rupees, and the small expedition carried on during the war, which passed quite unnoticed during that titanic cataclysm, cost 441 lakhs of rupees, or nearly 4½ crores. Still the total for fully 20 campaigns in less than 40 years had not come to much over six crores when the lurid Afghan war, involving the movement of 340,000 troops on the far side of the Indus, intervened, and cost nearly 24 crores of rupees, or four times as much as all the other campaigns put together.

## ERA OF PROSPERITY PREDICTED WITH ENDING OF BIG STRIKES

New Method to Be Found for Settling Industrial Disputes—Elevation of Labor Standards Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Declaring that the termination of the coal and rail strikes marks the end of a definite phase of the country's economic history, Edward J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, in a public address here yesterday predicted an era of prosperity and industrial peace. He commented on "the final passing of the unhealthy war-time and early post-war psychology," and on the hopeful features of the settlement of the New England textile strikes.

"Both Capital and Labor, students and statesmen, realize that some other method must be found for settling disputes in national public utilities," asserted Mr. Henning. "I sincerely believe we have statesmanship enough in America to find the answer to this problem."

Labor Standards to Be Raised

He denounced the cry for "cheap labor" as endangering American ideals and standards. It is not necessary, he said, to take advantage of the forthcoming business boom by securing a great amount of cheap labor, but to turn national prosperity to their own personal benefit. He added: A period of national prosperity should be occasion for elevating the standards of labor. What the country needs is a larger number of American laborers owning homes and supporting families, laborers who have received the equivalent of a high school education and who take an intelligent part in the political activities of the country.

Mr. Henning paid a tribute to the President for his handling of the strike situation, and defended the cause of unionism, which, he asserted, is injured in the eyes of the public because of the unfortunate actions of a minority of "bad men" such as are found in any organization. He continued:

And don't get the idea that the union man is not a good American. Ninety-

eight out of a hundred are just as patriotic as any man here today. You will find two bad men in a hundred in any organization, whether a labor union, a church or a city club. They are the ones who pull spikes from railway tracks, cause violence and all the trouble from which the other 98 must suffer.

Further Proof of Rising Tide

An emphasis to returning prosperity is seen in the figures of automobile and truck production issued today by the Department of Commerce.

They show that the total output of passenger cars in August was 346,841, as compared with 224,057 in July, while truck production in August amounted to 24,064, compared with 21,357 in the previous month. In both cases, the August total exceeded any other month this year, excepting June.

However, a comparison of the motor cycle and bicycle business between 1921 and 1919, shows to the disadvantage of 1921. The census reports show a considerable decrease in the activities of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of bicycles and parts during 1921 as compared with 1919.

Twenty-four establishments reported products valued at \$9,529,730 for 1921, as compared with 31 establishments having products valued at \$24,496,563 for 1919.

Twenty-two establishments devoted to the manufacture of motor cycles and parts reported products valued at \$13,587,970 in 1921, compared with 20 establishments for 1919, with a total of \$28,609,327.

The following table gives the revised figures of total production for the last eight months:

	1922	Passenger cars	Trucks
January	.....	51,693	9,416
February	.....	109,171	13,195
March	.....	152,969	17,761
April	.....	137,219	22,442
May	.....	232,481	23,788
June	.....	263,027	26,984
July	.....	224,057	21,357
August	.....	346,841	24,064

## G. A. R. VETERANS IN ANNUAL PARADE

Gen. L. A. Pilcher Reviews Forces at Des Moines Camp

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic marched again, triumphant, through the streets of Des Moines and passed in review before their commander-in-chief today.

Side by side in the first automobile, Gen. Lewis A. Pilcher of Brooklyn, commander-in-chief of the "Grand Army of the Republic," and Hanford MacNider of Mason City, Ia., commander of its twentieth century counterpart—the American Legion—occupied the position of honor at the head of the marching host.

In the ranks of the Ohio department, inconspicuous among his comrades, marched the father of the President, Dr. George T. Harding of Marion, O.

General Pilcher's own state department from New York marched at the front of a division which included also the New England departments, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Maine. Pennsylvania was accorded second rank because of its large delegation.

## UNITED STATES SELLS 7504 RAILWAY CARS TO POLISH REPUBLIC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Department announced today the sale of 7504 European-type railway cars to the Republic of Poland for the sum of \$4,802,560, of which \$1,200,640 will be paid in cash and the remainder in six-year 5 per cent notes of the Polish Republic. The Polish Government, the statement said, is arranging to complete this shipment of the cars to Poland in about 10 months.

The cars are stored at Norfolk, and New York and because of differences in type and gauge are not available for use on American railroads, having been built here during the war for the use of the American Army in France.

## INSURANCE HOUSES QUIT CONTINENT

American Companies Found Little Business After the War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A story published in a New York newspaper to the effect that three great American life insurance companies, the New York Life, the Mutual and the Equitable, were abandoning the entire European field, excepting Great Britain, because of high taxes, depreciation in exchange and general unsettled political conditions abroad, while partly confirmed, caused some amusement in New York insurance circles today.

The office of Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life, reported that company practically stopped writing new European business in 1914, and that it had not been resumed since the war. An official of the Mutual Life laughed at the report that the companies were quitting their "billion-dollar business" in the Near East "because the Turks were trying to collect insurance on murder victims" and said, "We never did any business in either Turkey or Russia. We got out of Germany 30 years ago, and it has been a long time since we wrote any business in either France or Italy."

Information from the Equitable Assurance Society was not forthcoming, but it is understood that the company's experiences have been similar to the other two named. The report, it was said, was correct in its statement that "in Great Britain the New York Life, the Mutual and the Equitable maintain old contracts and seek new because of their confidence in the solidity of the British industrial, commercial and financial recovery and hardly less important their confidence in British fair play toward foreign business concerns."

## ONTARIO TO STOP LIQUOR PEDDLING

Federal Government Promises Revision of Export Regulations

TORONTO, Sept. 27.—Another lock is about to be put on side door exits by which the smuggler-bootleggers have been able to peddle the output of Ontario distilleries in the United States. The provincial attorney-general's office, it became known here today, has asked for and has been promised a revision of Federal Government regulation on the export of liquor.

As a surety that liquor shipments are bona fide export deliveries, ex-

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## MANY OF WRONG KIND OF MEN SAID TO BE ENTERING COLLEGE

President of Brown University Declares Trouble Is Not So Much That Too Many Men Are Attending

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27 (Special).—The trouble is not so much that too many men are going to college as that often the wrong kind of men are going, said Dr. William F. Faunce, in addressing the student body today at exercises which opened the one hundred and fifty-ninth academic year of Brown University. The statement of Dr. Faunce follows that of Dr. Nicholas of Dartmouth who said last week that too many men are going to college.

"An impersonal written examination given a thousand miles away by men who never saw the student and do not wish to see him, affords no knowledge as to whether that student will benefit by four years of residence in a distant college," he added. "All young men and women who want education ought to have it. But the vast majority would profit far more by some other kind of education than that given in the traditional American college."

"Every large industrial enterprise now maintains its school for the education of employees. Our largest banks

are giving their clerks certain hours for study. The Y. M. C. A. is turning to instruction as well as inspiration and every modern church is a school of religion. Every man should be educated, but only a minority are mentally or morally benefited by seclusion for four years within the gates of Oxford and Cambridge or the American colleges which are based on the English model. England has solved the problem not by building more Oxforas but by developing other types of training, and we must do the same thing."

"What does the student carry away with him when college days are over? What does he really gain from the investment of four years? Something more than a parchment and a ribbon, surely. Something more than the glittering Phi Kappa key or the transient glory of the athletic field. More than mere knowledge of facts, for most facts are not worth knowing. Two things he may reasonably hope to carry from the college—horizon and mastery."

"The first great need of the average

student is an enlarged horizon. Most of us enter college with an experience that is real but extremely limited. We have lived in our own back-yard and seldom looked over the fence. To enlarge that horizon until it covers all lands and centuries, until it covers the great domains of literature, science, history, philosophy and art, is the first object of the college training."

"The other result of college training ought to be the mastery of some one subject. Breadth of horizon is not enough—a man may be so broad that he is flat. There is no intellectual joy quite so great as the sense of having mastered some corner of the world's knowledge. To know everything of something, and so acquire is one great result of a college course."

## HISTORY CARVED ON HILLS

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1.—On the face of a cliff in the Lebanon hills Ramesses II, King of Egypt, well over 3000 years ago, ordered his stone carvers to inscribe a tablet setting forth his conquest of the land. The figures of the ancient Egyptian ruler and his men still are visible. A few feet away one may now see, carved in the same rock by a British stone cutter a record of the coming in September, 1918, of Sir Edmund H. H. Aspinwall, commander of the allied forces in Asia Minor. The passage of the centuries from B. C. 1300 to A. D. 1918 is recorded by various other carvings, in all not less than 12 and each describing the march of a victorious army.

# Not "Liberty" But Slavery

The Thirteenth Amendment freed thousands of human beings from slavery; the Eighteenth Amendment has freed other thousands, slaves to the drink habit.

No one dreams that there can ever be a return of the form of slavery which Lincoln's pen abolished, but there are men in this country today who desire and hope that intoxicants shall again be given power to degrade and enslave their fellow-creatures.

These men, who grew rich on the money squandered by victims of the drink habit, are making desperate efforts to procure the election, this fall, of congressmen who will vote for "modification" of the Prohibition laws.

The huge campaign fund of the allied liquor interests has provided an army of workers, who are active in all parts of the country. The plea for "beer and light wines" is their opening wedge, and their slogan is "Personal Liberty" (!)

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, says world prohibition is a possibility within the next ten years. It does not seem possible that the people of the United States will sanction any backward step toward alcoholic slavery, but every friend of progress and reform may well do his or her individual utmost to defeat the evil influences now so aggressive.

You can learn how the forces opposed to Prohibition are operating by reading the daily articles now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. If your newsdealer cannot supply you with the Monitor, send in your subscription on the coupon below. Please note our offer of a special TWO WEEKS' TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION for Twenty Cents.

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PUBLISHED BY

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Joliet, Illinois, Sept. 20, 1922.  
The Christian Science Monitor,  
Boston, Mass.

Your splendid editorials and news items, dealing with the vital question of law enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, have roused my enthusiasm.  
No newspaper in our history has been more far-seeing nor more courageous. All honor to you!

The propaganda—at first insidious, now brazen—which seeks to override the will of the people, has never been so clearly and courageously pointed out as in the columns of the Monitor.

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Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) JAMES L. WOOLSON

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# Samuel Adams, Master-Politician and Organizer of the American Revolution

ON THE seventeenth day of June, 1774, an impressive-looking gentleman, clad in velvet and lace, hastened through a crowd of people gathered on the stairs outside a small hall in the town of Salem, Massachusetts, and knocked loudly at the door. There was no response, although within the scuffle of feet and the surge of voices raised in animated discussion could be plainly heard.

The agitated caller knocked again and again, shook the door, commanded in the King's name that it be opened; but without effect. At last he turned to the watching crowd, unrolled a short scroll, and read in a loud voice an official communication from Gen. Thomas Gage, Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, dissolving the general assembly.

As he read, the assembly, behind the locked door, continued its legislative business, which consisted in the appointment of five delegates to meet representatives of the other American colonies of King George III in a first continental congress in Philadelphia; the assessment of £500 on the town to pay their expenses, and renunciation of the use of all manufactures coming from Great Britain.

This accomplished, Samuel Adams, had convened 10 days before. The clerk of the Assembly, produced from his pocket the key of the hall door, which was then opened to admit Thomas Plucker, Esq., personal secretary to Governor Gage and his special messenger. The scroll was again unrolled, and the Governor's message again read, this time to the members of the Assembly to whom it was addressed, and who now submitted to prorogation, as became loyal subjects of His Majesty, George III.

For the members of the Massachusetts Assembly, like their constituents and their fellow-colonists, were, in 1774 and for nearly two years thereafter, loyal subjects of their King; with one exception—Samuel Adams of Boston, whose bicentenary is being celebrated this week in his native town. "Even Washington," says John Fiske, "when he came to take command of the army at Cambridge, after the Battle of Bunker Hill, had not made up his mind that the object of the war was to be the independence of the colonies. In the same month of July, 1775, Jefferson said expressly, 'We have not raised armies with designs of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent states.'" Practically up to the time of the Declaration of Independence, American leaders favored reconciliation with the mother country.

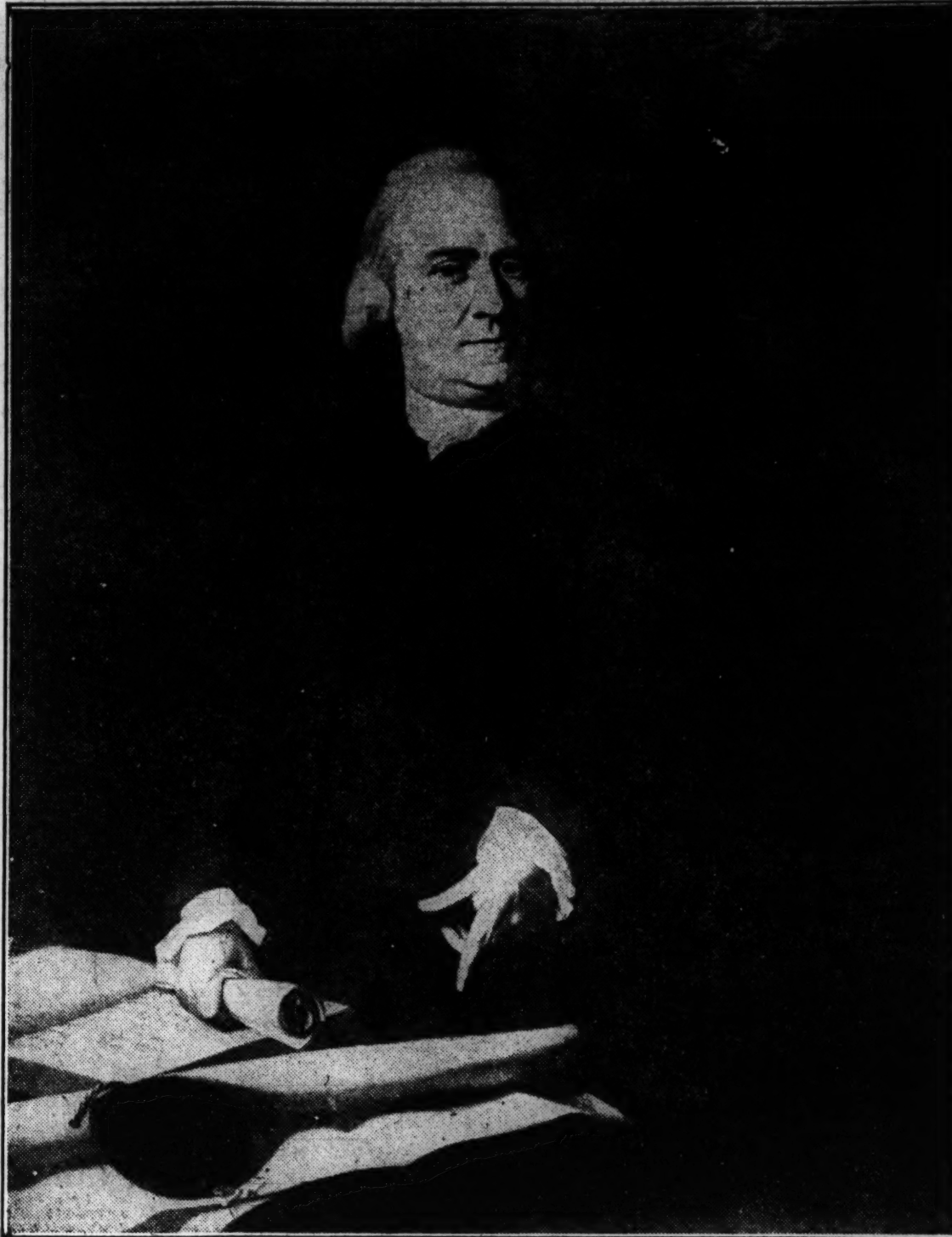
But Samuel Adams had decided in 1768, when troops were ordered to Boston, that the only possible resolution of the differences between England and her American colonies lay in absolute separation; and he worked for eight years to bring that action about.

## "The Great Incendiary"

Thus not without reason was Samuel Adams described by Governor Thomas Hutchinson as "the great incendiary," and "the opposer of Government and a sort of Wilkes in New England," and by another enemy as "the Cromwell of New England."

Yet so unobtrusive, as well as persistent, were Samuel Adams' machinations that his name has figured comparatively little in the popular imagination. Every American has a fair idea of the service of Washington, Jefferson, Hancock and Revere. These were outstanding figures. Few realize the importance of Samuel Adams' rôle in the unfolding of the Revolutionary drama, because he was for the most part the stage manager rather than the actor. He deliberately kept himself in the background. He planned and allowed others not only to execute but to receive the plaudits. After the loss of the family fortune in early youth he lived the rest of his long life in poverty. He even destroyed his own letters and papers, so that the historians have had to learn of his importance largely from the writings of others.

The incident of the key at Salem, while it placed him in the limelight for a moment, was only an incident in a long act of the drama. The assembly



Samuel Adams, Painting by John Singleton Copley

order to prepare the people to accept his plan for a committee of correspondence, designed to unite the colonies in a spirit of revolt. Not even the astute Hutchinson recognized the significance of this institution, which was destined to play an important part in bringing a new nation into existence. "Wing no wealth and no strong social position, although of good family and a graduate of Harvard College, Adams put himself into the background whenever there was need to make an impression of substantiality for the movement he fostered, and pushed forward the rich, handsome and rather vain John Hancock, referred to by one Tory writer as Adams' tool. Samuel Adams could even set aside his own deeply rooted Puritan prejudices to serve an occasion, as when, in order to bring about harmony in the first continental congress, he proposed that an Episcopalian open the proceedings with prayer.

## Looked at Askance

Throughout that convention and those following it Samuel Adams was

obliged to exercise to the utmost his extraordinary abilities as a manager of men. He was at first regarded by his fellow delegates from other colonies as a rather dangerous and irresponsible agitator, hardly fit for the responsible duties imposed upon him. Therefore he remained in the rear for the most part, permitting Hancock to convey for the Massachusetts delegation an impression of substantial, conservative respectability. Beginning as a "Cromwell," he gradually slipped into the position of a minor member of the Massachusetts group—but only the more effectively to pursue his revolutionary program.

In all his career this is the distinguishing characteristic of Samuel Adams, to subordinate himself, even his personal interests, for the cause he served. For that cause he neglected the small business his father left him, and even failed to provide for his family in what is usually considered a proper manner. His wife, fortunately, was what is known in New England as a "good manager," and she contrived to keep the family

supplied with necessities for a large part of their married life on his stipend of about \$500 a year as a clerk of the assembly. To clothing he was indifferent, and when he had to leave Boston to mingle with the aristocratic congressional delegates from the other colonies, his friends took it upon themselves to see that he was fitted out properly for his mission.

## An Uncompromising Rebel

From the very beginning Samuel Adams was an uncompromising advocate of full rights for the people of the colonies, and it must be confessed that at times the methods he employed square more nearly with the standard of the professional politician than with that of his strict religious belief. He managed affairs as a "boss," and like a "boss" he could take command in the field. Following the Boston massacre, which as it appears to the historian was at least as much the fault of the mob as of the soldiers, a mass meeting was held in Faneuil Hall. The moderator was Thomas Cushing, and while Samuel Adams was a member of the committee of 15 appointed to demand instant removal of the troops, Hancock was its chairman. In the afternoon, at a

town meeting in the Old South Church, used because Faneuil Hall was too small to hold the crowd, the committee was to make its report. The crowd overflowed from the church, and filled the street between it and the Old State House, where sat Governor Hutchinson and his Council. As the committee emerged from its conference with the governor, Samuel Adams was in the lead, bareheaded. As he made his way toward the Old South, he whispered to left and right, "Both regiments or none." The people did not fully understand then, but a few minutes later, when he addressed the town meeting, reporting that the military were ready to withdraw one of the two regiments but not both, and urging that the people insist on both leaving, they took up the cry, which spread from the church to the street, and down the street to the very windows of the waiting governor. And when the committee returned to present its final demand to Hutchinson, it was not Hancock, but Adams, who presented the ultimatum and drove out the troops, which were known thereafter as the "Sam Adams regiments." It is in that moment that Copley represents the figure of Samuel Adams in his portrait, now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

## Signal For "Tea Party"

Again, when, after long negotiations, it became evident that the British authorities would not send back to England the cargoes of tea that lay in the harbor, Samuel Adams sprang to his feet in town meeting and exclaimed, "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country." This is accepted by modern historians as having been the signal for the Boston Tea Party, which immediately followed.

Gone is the house in Purchase Street in which Samuel Adams spent most of his life, and that in Winter Street, the site of which is marked by a tablet. Gone are most of his voluminous writings, which served their purpose and were forgotten by their author. One landmark closely associated with his name remains. It is the Clark house in Lexington, whence Adams and Hancock escaped to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia on the morning of April 19, 1775, hearing as they went across the fields the sound of the first shots on Lexington Green. "What a glorious morning is this!" exclaimed Adams.

Samuel Adams served his native state for many years after the independence of the colonies had been established. The offices he occupied were more conspicuous than in former days, until he eventually became governor of Massachusetts. But his principal service was rendered in the days when he was regarded by Tories and by many of his own Whigs as a dangerous radical, fomenting re-

bellion against the established government. That is precisely what he was doing. More than any other individual, he was responsible for the groundwork of the revolution, which enabled Washington, Jefferson and others to build the full structure. There was the statesman's constructive task: his vision and the cunning to make their task possible.

## FRANCE WELCOMES ENGLISH-SPEAKING YOUTHS AT SCHOOL

PARIS, Sept. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Since the beginning of the holiday season foreign students, particularly British and American students, staying in France have been given the opportunity to follow special courses given for them in the divers universities scattered all over the country. These holiday classes have been organized by the collaboration of the Office des Universités et Ecoles Françaises (depending on the Ministry of Public Instruction) with the Office National du Tourisme (depending on the Ministry of Public Works).

The success of these classes has been prepared by the distribution in English and American schools of little booklets where the proposal is treated in English. The booklet destined for the United States opens by an appeal of Marshal Foch to the youth of American universities. M. Fernand David, president of the Council of Administration of the Office du Tourisme, shows how the organizers have provided for the students to stay in French families and to be taken in tourist excursions and on visits to the local "curiosities."

The courses are divided into two degrees, elementary and superior. Both deal with the French language, grammar, reading, composition, phonetics. Other courses treat of French civilization, history, geography, the history of the language, French customs, political and social institutions, arts and literature. The diverse tendencies of intellectual manifestations are dealt with, as indeed is all that concerns French life.

There are in the booklet reproductions of the principal sites in and around the university towns, Besancon, Dijon, Lille, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Toulouse, Strasbourg.

Moreover, the foreign students are favored by a reduction of 50 per cent consented to by the navigation and railways companies on the cost of their journey.

## YALE PROVOST NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Willbur Lucius Cross, Sterling professor of English and dean of the graduate school, has been appointed acting provost of Yale University for the coming year according to an announcement here tonight.

ON THIS SITE ONCE STOOD THE  
HOME OF SAMUEL ADAMS  
WHO BOUGHT IT IN MAY 1764,  
AND DIED IN IT OCTOBER 2 1803  
IN GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THE  
FATHER OF THE REVOLUTION  
THIS TABLET IS PLACED BY THE  
MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF  
SONS OF THE REVOLUTION  
1893

Tablet Marking Site of Home of Samuel Adams, Winter Street, Boston

## Sir John Bradbury's Very Name Is Synonym for One-Pound Note

PARIS, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence)—At the left-hand side of a horseshoe table in an ornate and over-large room on the ground floor of the Hotel Astoria in Paris sits a remarkable yet rather odd figure. The horseshoe is the tribunal of the Reparation Commission. The figure is that of Sir John Bradbury, lately Secretary of the Treasury. A British soldier of the Great War, peeping through the safe curtain into this secret assembly and searching for the man that made a "Bradbury" mean a British pound note, would pick last of all this carelessly dressed, loose-knit personality. Nothing ever looked less like a pound sterling. The trim figure and grave face of the chairman, Senator Dubois, sitting where M. Poincaré sat before he resigned to re-enter the political field, the dignity of M. Delacroix, former Prime Minister of Belgium, of Signor Salvago Raggi, the former Minister of Italy, the lawyer-like solemnity of Mr. Boyden, the American "unofficial" delegate, all of these convey the outward and visible sign of the inward and spiritual grace that gives money its value. All of them would be irreproachable emblems for the pound sterling, all except Sir John.

## Looseness Departs

There is a story that, like Samson, the former Secretary of the Treasury and the present British delegate on the Reparation Commission, refuses to have his locks cut. If it be true, it is for fear of losing time, not of strength. There is another story that he was sometimes denied entrance to Government offices because he looked like an out-of-work solicitor's clerk. It is not inconceivable, though history is mercifully silent as to what was said on the occasion. But the failure of the British soldier to "spot" his

Bradbury in repose would be pardonable.

The nervous hands, long fingers drumming ceaselessly on the table, push papers here and there. The British delegate is anxious to speak. All the looseness is departed. The fine-shaped head is bent far over the table. Shoulders, arms and body are taut, but quivering and tense. The commission, the secretaries, the interpreters, the minute-takers, all listen, intent. A mouth, more mobile than professional politicians can afford, gives the lip-reader a complete understanding of what he cannot hear. The British delegate, the Bradbury of the one-pound note, possesses just that personality and sincerity for lack of which supreme councils have been held in vain.

None is so opposed as the British delegate to make-believe. Years and years of work in the English Civil Service perhaps the finest instrument of man, prevent him from selling his convictions, even at the behest of his country. Rather than sell those, he would resign; and, like a good civil servant, without a squeal. To "squeal" is not within the ethics of those who, like Sir John, have been brought up in the traditions of a service that goes to make little politicians great.

In the company of statesmen high in the esteem of their respective countries the British delegate speaks. And the Commission listen as they would listen to few politicians of any country; because from this British civil servant they get only truth as he sees it; only sincerity, with an amazing wealth and wonder of financial genius. All present at that horseshoe table know that he, however much he may disagree with his colleagues, will descend to no trick. Perhaps too "legalistic," perhaps too fine-drawn, in some of his arguments. But sound, straight, English, and

therefore trusted, though sometimes opposed by other countries.

## Situation Is Saved

In the emergency of the last few days, when it was clear that little people with great names had played once too often with things they did not understand, there was, fortunately for England and the world, this civil servant, who desired nothing better of his country than to serve it. Without him no via media would have been found. Even the frequent omissions of a Government to support or consult their own representative failed to sap the confidence and respect won from colleagues by character and personality. The bridge that London failed to find was found in Paris. If what was Sir John Bradbury's business had been left more to him it is extremely probable that the vital necessity for such a bridge would not have arisen.

## Guests of the

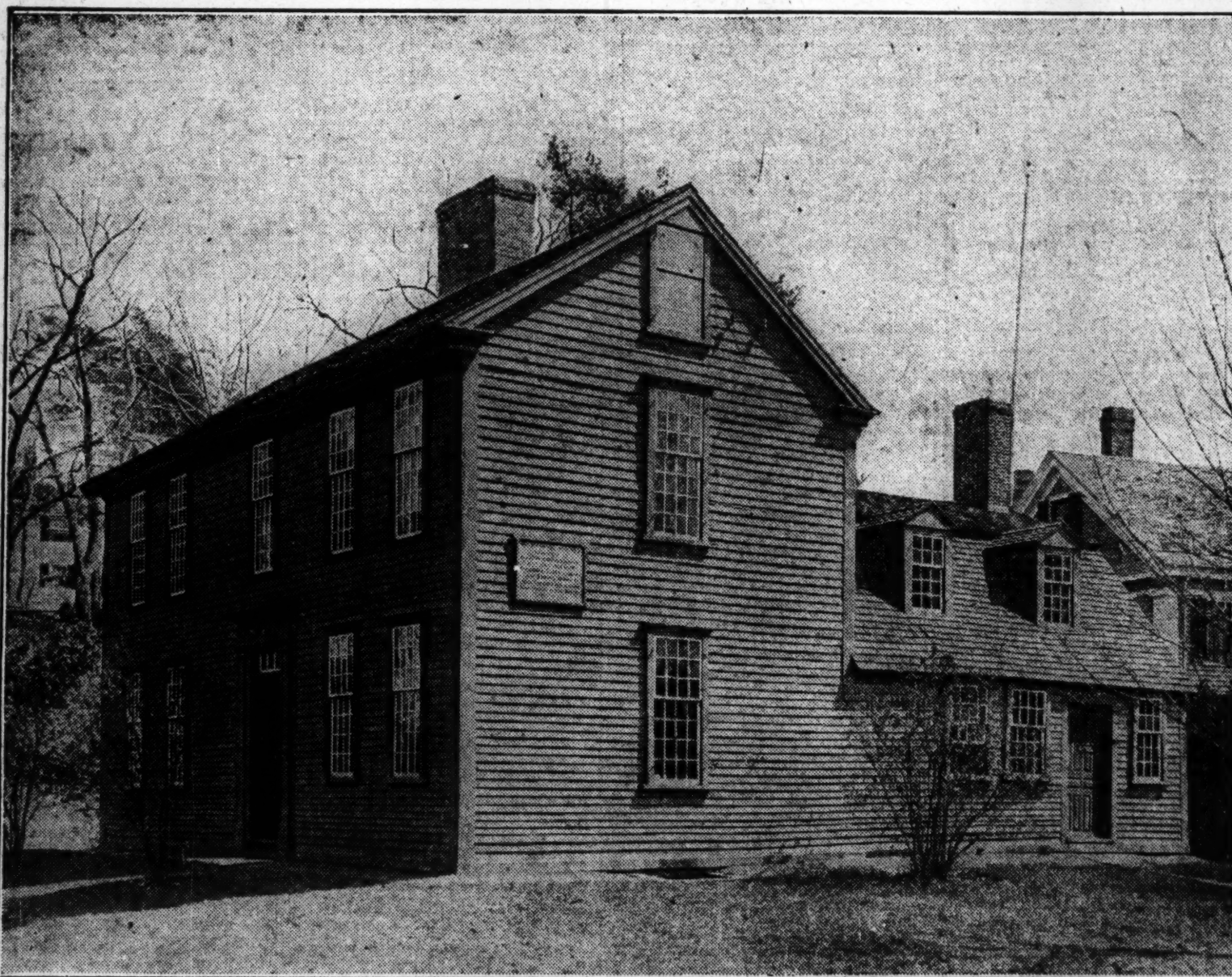
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Where Samuel Adams and John Hancock Were Sleeping When Aroused by Paul Revere, April 19, 1775



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## New Cincinnati Conductor Talks of Composers and Program-Making

New York, Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence) FRITZ REINER, the new conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor upon arriving here from Europe this afternoon, declared that he would give modern composers of all schools, American as well as others, liberal representation on his programs. But by way of quieting any extraordinary expectations the broadcasting of such a remark might cause, he observed that he would have to take his players, his audiences, and himself into account in the matter.

"Preparing a new work," said he, "is an arduous task for musicians, listening to it is a serious strain upon audiences, and interpreting it is a responsible undertaking for a conductor. We must let the composers express themselves; and yet we must take thought of the habits and preferences of those concerned in the performing and the hearing. We must have our programs balanced in regard to periods and styles. We must, indeed, be hospitable to the men of Italy, France, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States who have a fresh symphonic message for us; but while favoring them, we cannot afford to ignore the classic German masters, whose works are the foundation of all orchestral art."

Has Some New Scores  
"For my part, I like to know all the latest tendencies. I enjoy making the acquaintance of promising composers and introducing them to the public. But dear me! I hope I have better judgment than to try to feed people modern music with a big spoon. A little of it at a time, I have found, is the way. Put a new thing on the program every other concert or so. Place your novelty beside two or three cherished masterpieces. Make it, I say, 'smacking' if that is a good English word, of having a few unperformed scores in his baggage, which he intends to rehearse and to make known to the Cincinnati public. But the interviewer did not ask him for titles, desiring from him discussion of the men themselves who are doing things rather than of particular examples of their craftsmanship."

To begin with, he disposed of the Strauss period of composition in Germany and the Ravel period in France by calling them closed. "The men,"

he noted, "whom I consider as adding more significantly than any others to the content of music today are Stravinsky, Bartók and Schönberg. These three are the present great names. Important in the Russian school besides Stravinsky, are Scriabin and Medtner, though we have to think of Medtner more as a writer of songs than of orchestral works. Bartók, a Hungarian, stands somewhat alone nationally. Schönberg, however, as a representative of the German school, has many associates. Men who are more or less following his lead are Webern and Wellesz. Germans of another and generally younger group are Haba, Erdmann, Hindemith and Pisk. Erdmann made himself known at Dresden last year by the production of a symphony. Hindemith has been concertmaster of the orchestra at Frankfurt. He will be heard from, I believe, before long. Haba is a pupil of Schreker, who used to be in Vienna and is now in Berlin. Another promising pupil of Schreker's is Rosenstock."

The Italian Composers  
"Of all the modern composers of Germany, Schönberg alone can be called well known; and he himself is better known than his works are. But let me mention other countries. Briefly, take Italy, where orchestral music has been cultivated seriously only in the past 10 years. Composers there whom I esteem highly and whom I would like to bring into greater notice are Pizzetti, Respighi, Casella, Tommasini and Alaissona. Then take France. Among composers of influence there I should especially name Schmitt, Poulenc and Honegger, though Honegger, strictly speaking, is Swiss. He had remarkable success, by the way, at the Salzburg Festival this summer with songs and chamber music works. Finally, Great Britain. Men who stand for progress there are Bak, Goossens, Bliss, Holst and Williams."

Mr. Reiner is making his first visit to the United States. With him comes Mrs. Reiner, who is the daughter of Etelka Gerster, the soprano. Mr. Reiner for eight years conducted at the Dresden Opera, where he had an orchestra of 125 players. Last year he made visits to Italy and Spain, conducting in opera at the Teatro de la Real, Rome, and in concert at the Augusteo; and in opera at the Liceo, Barcelona. He opens his Cincinnati season on Oct. 28; he closes it with a concert at the Cincinnati Biennial Festival on May 5, 1923. W. P. T.



Fritz Reiner

## "The Exciters"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 26  
Times Square Theater—On Sept. 22 the Selwyns presented "The Exciters," a new comedy by Martin Brown, staged under the personal direction of Edgar Selwyn. The cast:  
Ermintrude Marley.....Enid Markey  
Lexington Dalrymple.....Chester Morris  
Mrs. Hilary Rand.....Thais Lawton  
Rugus Rand.....Tallulah Bankhead  
Hilary Rand.....Marsh Allen  
Mr. Rackham.....Frederick Karr  
Summer Dalrymple.....Robert Hyman  
Vaughn.....Florence Film  
Dan MacGee.....Allan Dinehart  
Chapfeur.....Albert Marsh  
Josephine Basset-Brown.....Eliclin Gayer  
Seymour Katz.....Wright Kramer  
Miss Files.....Aline MacMahon  
Flash Fagan.....Roy Gordon  
St. Joe.....Edwin Ward  
First Man.....Jerry Hart  
Second Man.....Sidney Dudley

There is a good entertainment at the Times Square Theater. It is in four acts, is by Martin Brown, and is called "The Exciters." Those people who have not seen any of the popular successes in New York theaters during the past 10 years will be thrilled by it, because it is, in the main, a composite of the most generally appreciated scenes from those successes. For the man who has seen the recent plays there is an evening of pleasant reminiscence, as it were, among old friends.

Martin Brown is a very talented young man. He has written some excellent dialogue, and certainly some of the most brilliant lines heard this season in New York theaters. Lines that had been woven into a real play of novel plot invention would have carried this young playwright into prominence among the wits with a single bound. It is a pity that "The Exciters" cannot boast a plot all its own instead of being built of fragments from other sources, chief among which is "Under Cover" by Roi Cooper Megrue. Some other plays that appear to have contributed gen-

erously toward this one are "Cheating Cheaters," "Stop Thief," "Her Temporary Husband," "The Plot Thickens" and a long list of "crook" plays. All this is not in any way to cancel the aforesaid statement that "The Exciters" is good entertainment, but such manuscripts should be announced on the programs with some descriptive words like "A review" associated with it, or there might be printed an acknowledgment like Kipling's:

"When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre, He'd eard men sing by land and sea; An' what he thought 'is might require, 'E went and took—the same as me."

The story is that of a young girl of social position whose father has willed to her a large amount of money on the condition of her marriage. In case she does not marry the money goes elsewhere. At the opening of the first act the girl has become bored with society and longs for excitement of another kind. She organizes a club which is named "The Exciters." Her excitement starts through an automobile accident in which she is the chief figure and which causes her family to fear that she is not long for this world—that the large amount of money will go elsewhere in that she is not married. Just before the accident occurs a burglar has been active in the house. He is interrupted by the excited return of the automobile party and takes refuge in a telephone booth. He is discovered just in time to be married (he being the only man available) to the romantic head of "The Exciters" at her determined request, in order that the father's wealth may not go to some outsiders—it being understood and agreed to by the burglar, in exchange for his freedom, that after the money is secured the wedding is not really to count.

The bride, much to the surprise of all concerned, gets well. She likes her burglar husband and does not wish to be separated from him. He is found and brought back to her, but insists upon the separation agreement being adhered to, and leaves her again. She has learned of his whereabouts and follows him to the headquarters of the gang in which he is working. She witnesses a great deal of "gun-play" and is heroically rescued from the gang by her burglar husband. In the last act it turns out that her hero was not a burglar at all, but in reality a detective and not only that, he is a member of an aristocratic Philadelphia family.

Miss Tallulah Bankhead plays the romantic, excitement-seeking heroine charmingly. Miss Bankhead is of the group of genuinely talented actresses of whom we expect big things in the future. Allan Dinehart gives a manly and forceful performance of the burglar-detective-Philadelphian, and Enid Markey wins many hearty laughs for the part of Ermintrude Marley. Thais Lawton is an ingratiating mother, and Wright Kramer and Roy Gordon are excellent as two crooks. Aline MacMahon contributes a small character study of the stenographer to the head of the crook business office that was clearly and well drawn. The other members of the cast do well the parts allotted to them, and the Selwyns have mounted the play handsomely.

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## Miss Marie Löhr in "The Return"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 13  
ARTHUR WIMPERIS' adaptation of "The Return," from the French of Robert de Flers and Francis de Croisset, has been presented by Miss Marie Löhr at the Globe Theater, London. The cast:  
Jacques Vandières.....George Tully  
Balthazar.....Dion Boucicault  
Marcel Vaucroix.....Alfred Bishop  
Jean.....E. A. Walker  
Dumont.....Stanley Pearce  
D'Estreuil.....Cyril Cunningham  
Brigard.....Tim Hyley  
Sernoise.....Frederick Leister  
Colette Vandières.....Marie Löhr  
Madame Tournaire.....Lottie Vonne  
Berthe.....Kitty Gordon-Lee  
Justine.....Gisela Tremayne

Whether it is better to adapt or translate a play is often a difficult question to decide. In a translation, nothing is altered but the language. In an adaptation everything has to be entirely transposed—language, locality, character and the rest. Therefore, for an adaptation to be successful, the adaptor must choose a play, the plot or theme of which is common to all humanity. The plot of "The Return" is essentially French, though there are some very human situations. That being so the adaptor, Arthur Wimperis, has wisely contented himself, on the whole, with simple translation. But Mr. Wimperis has a rich gift of humor and writes witty dialogue. He has, therefore, elaborated his translation into adaptation where humor and dialogue are concerned. In numerous places he has also thought it wise to substitute English humor for French. The result is a rather hybrid form of entertainment. A funny Frenchman, dressed in the clothes of an English comedian. And in this instance it is justified by its success, the outcome being an exceedingly amusing entertainment.

The story of the play is that of a young wife, eagerly looking forward to her husband's return from the war, in the vain illusion that he will be reformed as well as returned. Before the war he was a selfish, finicky, idly, pettily tyrannical husband—taking his wife for granted. During the war he has shown splendid devotion, heroism and self-sacrifice. The great conflict has revealed his real self, and Colette, the wife, is looking forward immensely to the arrival of the new and true Jacques. But alas, Jacques has not been home for a day before he relapses into his old smug, complacent, finicky self.

A few months of this is too much for Colette, and she informs him that she must seek refuge in divorce. Jacques, at first horrified, soon recovers his equilibrium, decides to become magnanimous, and offers to divorce Colette on one condition—that he may choose her second husband. She will be to him as a daughter, and he will introduce her to all the best people and most eligible men, and thus give her the opportunity of making a really good match. Colette accepts the situation, and they become very good friends.

Then we see one of Jacques' parties given on her behalf, and what an assemblage! A crowd of the dullest and most disagreeable old fogies imaginable! The result is that which was bound to happen—Colette secretly makes her own choice—a young and handsome naval lieutenant. Jacques finds this out, of course is furious, and the two men have an interview which can only have one ending—a duel.

But they must keep their tempers for a little while and discuss Colette's future dispassionately! Very early in the discussion it transpires that they were both fighting in the same sector in France. They compare notes eagerly, they become bosom friends immediately and when Colette enters full of anxiety to find out what has been settled concerning herself, she finds that they have forgotten all about her. The upshot of it all is that one reconciliation leads to another; Colette and Jacques make it up and live happily ever after, as people do in a farce.

The situation and intrigue are conducted and constructed with all the dexterity of which French dramatists are past masters. Over it all Arthur Wimperis has laid his top dressing of witty dialogue, and observation, always highly polished and effective, if occasionally a little cheap. As Jacques and Colette, George Tully and Marie Löhr did their best as two obviously English people in a situation essentially French, which they wisely did not attempt to control—but allowed to control them. Result, uncontrollable merriment of the audience. Jack Hobbs as the young lieutenant, and Lottie Vonne as the mother-in-law were both frankly British; the former excellent, the latter inimitable. Dion Boucicault played, acted, and at times over-acted, the part that he has now made peculiarly his own; the rôle of an elderly fool and butt.

The final result is an amusing "santé cordiale" in which the French and English ingredients are as distinct as oil and water. C. F. A.

## Berkeley Little Theaters

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 22 (Special)—Three little theaters have opened their doors, each with companies of amateur players, for the winter season in Berkeley.

The Burnham Players are presenting their plays in the remodeled hall room and theater of the Claremont Hotel, with Mrs. Roger Noble Burnham as the director. The Codornices Players have opened their little theater in Codornices Park, with Mrs. Herbert Sanford Howard as director. The University of California Players are presenting their season of productions in Wheeler Hall. Baldwin McGraw is director.

More than 300 persons, largely business and professional men and women of Berkeley, attended a dinner given by the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce to Mr. and Mrs. Burnham recently, and pledged their support to this movement for a permanent little theater and a permanent company of players here. Mrs. Burnham was the organizer and director of the Lanai Players in Honolulu.

The Codornices Players presented "Nicholas" with Miss Richards Stevick in the title rôle as their opening play. The Burnham Players chose "The New Lady Bantock," with Miss Laura Straub as leading woman.

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## A Music Festival on the Adriatic

FLORENCE, Italy, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—From Aug. 19 to Aug. 23 there took place at Castellammare and Pescara on the Adriatic the singing competitions organized by the "Idea Abruzzesi," which brought together representatives from all the picturesque old towns of the Abruzzi, such as Pescara, Teramo, Castellammare, Aquila, Vasto, Chieti, Francavilla, Spoltore.

There is probably no other part of the Italian peninsula where the old costumes, the ancient patriarchal traditions, still survive as among the people of the Abruzzi, costumes which have been rendered familiar by the paintings of F. P. Michetti and others, and customs faithfully mirrored in all their poetic beauty, in the "Novella della Pescara" and the "Figlia di Jorio" of D'Annunzio, himself a son of that strangely interesting and unspoiled region.

The competitions took place both on land and on water, with allegorical cars and flower-bedecked fishing boats, and proved a brilliant success, the gay costumes and the rich choral notes gaining additional effect from the blue waters of the Adriatic, the deep-blue sky and golden sun of August.

It is to be wished that more such competitions might be initiated, to foster in the people the love of their old music and customs, and it is welcome news that the Abruzzesi intend to repeat their festival next year, when it is hoped that D'Annunzio, who has done so much to render his native province illustrious, may himself be present. D. N. L.

## Theatrical Notes

For Robert Mantell's second week at the Boston Opera House, beginning next Monday night, the repertory will be as follows: Monday evening, "King Lear"; Tuesday evening, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday matinee, "As You Like It"; Thursday evening, "Richard III"; Friday evening, "Macbeth"; Saturday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; Saturday evening, "Richard III." Last evening Mr. Mantell gave a stirring performance in the rôle of Hamlet, with Miss Genevieve Hamper as Ophelia, one of her best parts. This afternoon the play is "As You Like It"; this evening, "Julius Caesar"; Thursday evening, "King Lear"; Friday evening, "Macbeth"; Saturday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; Saturday evening, "Julius Caesar."

Booth Tarkington is in New York in connection with the casting of his new comedy, "Rose Brar," in which Miss Billie Burke is to appear.

Volumes of verse, on the whole, do not seem to draw such good nomenclature as novels. Pit Mr. Rhodes' bluff and hearty western yarns and their names: "No Mean City," "Steps of Light" and "Good Men and True" against Sandburg's "Slabs of the Sunburnt West" and Dresher's "In Colors of the West," volumes of verse both. The poets lack imagination these days when it comes to titles: witness the flood of "Aprils," "Second April," "White April" and the rest. Perhaps the prolific Mr. Mencken, of Baltimore, will one day write us a book about it.

## Norwich Inaugurates a Yearly Art Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Art in Connecticut is beginning to thrive like the ubiquitous sunflower. Some seed has been carried from the Lyme and Mystic gardens and lodged in Norwich soil, where it has grown sufficiently to put forth a first bloom.

Under the auspices of the Norwich Art Students Association, an exhibition of paintings and sketches by artists of the Lyme and Mystic summer colonies has been held in the Norwich Art Gallery. It is expected that this but the first of a series which will be held each summer. During the week 800 people responded to the summons, and such a proof of local interest should set at rest any doubt about the future of the Norwich show. Together with the annual exhibitions at Lyme (where in importance it stands about at the top of the list of summer art shows in America), Mystic, and Silvermine, this newcomer makes the grand total of four such events for Connecticut, a record found in no sister state.

The large, well-lighted gallery was filled with the forty-odd paintings, and twice as many sketches brought from Lyme and Mystic, many of which had been already seen in the earlier exhibitions. Among the many exhibitors were G. A. Thompson, J. Eliot Enneking, Ernest H. Barnes, Julian Joseph, Lawton Parker, George M. Bruestle, William S. Robinson, Clark G. Voorhees, Guy Wiggins, G. M. Pinneo, and Ernest Albert. The conservative note pervaded the gallery, and in subject the paintings were mostly of the lovely Connecticut countryside and its old New England towns. R. F.

Copenhagen now has a special children's theater, a concert hall of the large Casino establishment having been transformed into a complete and charming little playhouse, capable of seating rather more than 500. The necessary license sanctions the giving of three performances in the course of a week, and the director has succeeded in securing the services of Mme. Oda Nielsen. Mme. Oda, as she is generally called, has a unique way of her own of entertaining children (she is a famous reciter of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales). At these children's evenings, or afternoons, both before and during the performance, she will give to the youthful audience whatever explanation may be required. The first performance will be a dramatized version of "Little Red Riding Hood."

Alfred Green, the Paramount director, is en route to Chicago, where he will meet Thomas Meighan, who will come from New York and together they will go to George Ade's home in Indiana, there to discuss final preparations for the forthcoming production of the humorist's new photoplay, "Back Home and Broke." Mr. Green is to direct this picture at the Long Island studio of the company and Mr. Meighan will be the star. The same combination made "Our Leading Citizen." Lila Lee has already gone east to play the feminine lead in the new film which Mr. Ade wrote expressly for his friend, Meighan, and which is said to be full of delicious comedy and human interest.

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

COHAN THEATRE, Broadway &amp; 48th St.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30

"The best play James Forbes has written."

As Any Miss Lawrence steps into the front rank of American actresses.

—The Christian Science Monitor.

## THE ENDLESS CHAIN

With MARGARET LAWRENCE

VANDERBILT, 48th St., Eves. 8:30

"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of collection of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts" or A Doll's House."

—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

## "THE TORCH-BEARERS"

BY GEORGE KELLY

KLAU, 48 St., Eves. 8:30, Mat. Wed. &amp; Sat. 2:30

"The Funniest Canadian in Town," in his Comedy of Scottish Characters.

## HUNKY DORY

SHUBERT, 44th St., W. 77, Eves. 8:30

"Captivates." —N. Y. Times.

## Greenwich Village Follies

FRAZEE, 42nd St., Eves. 8:30, Mat. Wed. &amp; Sat. 2:30

"You will love the new play."

## WILLIAM COURTENAY

"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. A. Foulton

## Tremont Temple

Afternoons at 2:15 Evenings at 8:15

"With Eustace in Africa, Through Jungle Wilds"

Read what The Christian Science Monitor says:

"The ceaseless endeavor of Mr. Eustace with his courageous wife to picture Africa after years of the severest kind of jungle life has brought within reach what the general public would never see for itself."

"Picturesque and colorful are the many scenes depicted of the ranging mountains, great waterfalls and ancient ruined cities of Africa, with bits of the native life interspersed."

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CLOTH MARKET  
IS HAVING A  
BUYING BOOM

Every Phase of Trade Benefits  
—Prices Expected to Remain  
High—Prints Active

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 27.—Buying has been in full swing in the primary cotton goods markets. There has been activity all along the line, both in gray goods markets, in finished goods lines, in wholesale circles, and finally in the retail stores.

The autumn weather has turned merchandise distributors to the need of proceeding with the new season's business, and has brought workers back to the mills. The final signing of the tariff bill has settled this factor of uncertainty and given merchants something definite on which to base calculations.

The movement of crops has begun, and the great agricultural districts are already beginning to feel the effects of the big harvests in nearly all the principal food crops. If grain and provision prices are not high, at least the quantity the farmer has to sell is bountiful and the net result to him is a sizable return for his year's labor.

The cotton crop, which is one of the exceptions in the way of bountiful harvest, is compensated for lack of quantity by a much higher price than usual. Dwindling stocks are being replenished in larger quantity.

Prices May Be High

It is now generally admitted that cotton goods may continue relatively high in price. Advances in primary markets have been very numerous lately, and it is generally believed that prices will go still higher. For that reason buyers have been anxious to make contracts extending as far ahead and covering as much of their future needs as they could get the manufacturers to accept.

Selling agents have been slow to advance quotations so much check the buying movement, and without exception the advances made have been accomplished without retarding trading. The rise in gray goods prices have made it certain that many of the finished goods lines may be advanced soon. Some are already on higher levels.

The print cloth market has had one of the most active periods in some time, and on certain days trading in the New York market exceeded 100,000 pieces. Manufacturers would not sell as freely as buyers desired, but booked business to the capacity of their production for the next six weeks and in some cases contracted for deliveries running through to the end of the year. It is not uncommon, even, to hear of sales for delivery in January.

On 3 1/2-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s the price advanced rapidly from the 8 1/2-cent level prevailing a week or ten days ago, and it was impossible to get goods under 8 1/2 cents, a price which further advanced to 9 cents, with 3 1/2 cents asked in the east.

On 3 1/2-inch 6.25 yard 60 by 48 there was also much activity, and with the price advancing from 7 1/2 to 8 cents and to 8 1/2 cents in the east. Wide 60 by 72s became very firm at 10 cents, and on contracts southern mills demanded 10 1/2 cents and set it.

There was also much trading in narrow odd goods at full prices, while the 36-inch low count constructions were active, but not so much so as the rest of the market. Sheetings were bought freely both for bag purposes, for bleaching, and for export. Sateens were the center of attraction of the market, and the clothing trade, which has been holding off for some time, found it impossible to completely cover its requirements, especially as the converters were also buying for the women's underwear trade. In this division runaway market conditions prevailed and all thought of price was entirely subordinated to that of getting the goods needed.

**Fine Yarn Situation**  
Mills making this class of goods became completely sold, and as the demand is still far from satisfied there is the prospect of other mills being prevailed upon to go into this class of work to fill the gap. Fall yarn was very heavily concerned in this trade and reported sales of 225,000 pieces, including both sateens and print cloths.

The fine combed yarn fabric has experienced the most active period since the post-war boom. Sales exceed 135,000 pieces, including more than 55,000 pieces of fancy.

Lawns, pongees, fine sateens, and silk and cottons seemed the most active but there was trading also in poplins, in organdies, in oxfords, and in some styles of shirtings.

Silk and cottons were especially buoyant, but the whole list was very strong and prices moved upward to some extent all along the line.

The mills sold freely as the prices advanced, some of them accepting contracts for delivery into the early spring months of 1923, and the quantity of goods still available prior to the first of the year is now becoming very limited.

Yarns reflect only partly the activity in the cloth markets, but prices are very stiff with advances of a cent a pound on many of the carded numbers. The volume of sales, however, does not approach normal, and the spinners are still in need of business to cover their normal output.

**LOCOMOTIVE WORK HEAVY**  
SCHENECTADY, Sept. 27.—Half the 176 new locomotives, orders for which have been placed with the American Locomotive Company in the last two weeks, will be constructed at the plant here. Orders for work here total about \$7,000,000. More than 3000 are on the payroll. Business is keeping its upward trend, and it is expected a normal force of 1800 will be working before long. The recent controversy over the repair of locomotives owned by railroads whose shopmen are on strike, has been settled.

NORTHWEST HAS  
IMPROVEMENT IN  
POSITION OF BANKS

ST. PAUL, Sept. 27.—Progress in liquidation being made in the northwest is evidenced by the decrease of \$23,254,145 in loans and discounts since a year ago, reported by eight national banks as of Sept. 15. Loans and discounts aggregate \$57,567,315, compared with \$80,821,360 on Sept. 6, 1921.

St. Paul national banks show an improved ratio among deposits, loans and discounts, and resources. Executives report individual and corporation deposits and savings accounts larger than a year ago. Deposits total \$102,572,338, a gain of \$6,360,940 over a year ago, although buying of Government securities by the public has been larger and Government accounts in these banks are correspondingly lower.

In recent months deposits of the First National of this city have been above and under the \$50,000,000 mark, the fluctuation resulting in a \$49,348,531 total Sept. 15. The Merchants is second with \$28,571,828.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:	Boston	New York
Call Loans—	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l's	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Individual cus'gols	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	69 1/2c	69 1/2c
Bar silver in London	35 1/2d	35 1/2d
Mexican dollars	53 1/2c	53 1/2c
Bar gold in London	33 1/2s	33 1/2s
Canadian ex. dis (%)	92 1/2	92 1/2
Domestic bar silver	90 1/2c	90 1/2c
PINAN		

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
London	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Paris	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Berlin	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Bucharest	6 1/2%	6 1/2%
Calcutta	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Canton	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Christiansburg	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Hankow	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Harbin	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Shanghai	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Yokohama	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery:	
Prime, Eligible Banks	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%
90-120 days	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%
Known Banks	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%
90-120 days	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%
Eligible Private Banks	3 1/2%
60-90 days	3 1/2%
90-120 days	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year to date	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Balances	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
Year ago today	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
F R bank credit	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous rates. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:	Last	Current previous Parity
Demand	\$4.40	\$4.40
Cable	4.40	4.40
France	107.50	107.50
Guineas	107.50	107.50
Mark	107.50	107.50
Lire	107.50	107.50
Swiss franc	107.50	107.50
Pesetas	107.50	107.50
Belgian franc	107.50	107.50
Kroner (Aust.)	107.50	107.50
Shilling	107.50	107.50
Denmark	107.50	107.50
Norway	107.50	107.50
Greece	107.50	107.50
Argentina	107.50	107.50
Russia	107.50	107.50
Poland	107.50	107.50
Hungary	107.50	107.50
Jugoslavia	107.50	107.50
Yugoslavia	107.50	107.50
Techonlovakia	107.50	107.50
Rumania	107.50	107.50
Portugal	107.50	107.50
Turkey	107.50	107.50
Shanghai	107.50	107.50
Hong Kong	107.50	107.50
Bombay	107.50	107.50
Yokohama	107.50	107.50
Manila	107.50	107.50
Uruguay	107.50	107.50
Chile	107.50	107.50
Calcutta	107.50	107.50

1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.  
New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; moderate temperature; fresh westerly winds.

## Weather Outlook

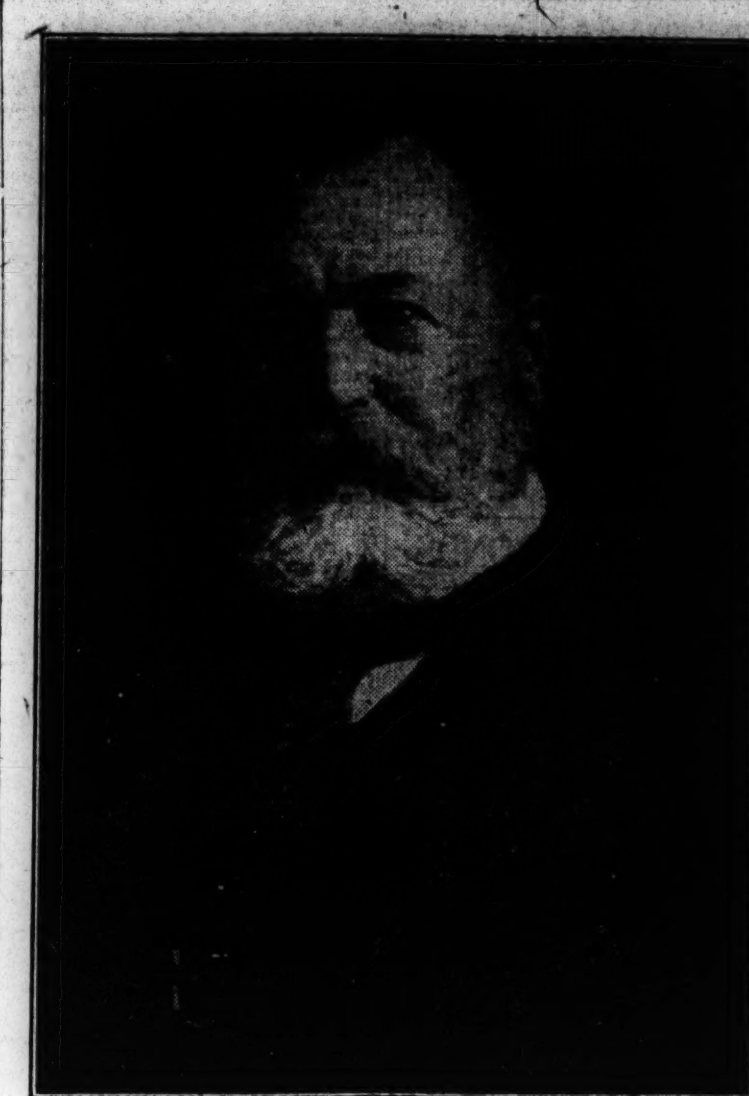
The outlook is for generally fair weather Wednesday and Thursday in the states east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will rise slowly Wednesday and Thursday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

## Official Temperatures

(S. a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	50
Atlantic City	50
Boston	50
Buffalo	50
Calgary	50
Chicago	50
Cincinnati	50
Cleveland	50
Denver	50
Des Moines	50
Eastport	50
Galveston	50
Hatteras	50
Helena	50
Jacksonville	50

## BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

FRESNO, Cal.—Henry Radin plans the erection of what is expected to be one of the largest department stores between San Francisco and Los Angeles, to be known as the Department Store of Radin & Kamp, Inc., to be located here and to cost \$1,000,000. The site will cost \$600,000 additional.



Clarence W. Barron

REMARKABLE individually backed by a determination to bring to accomplishment the ambitions of his youth has made Clarence W. Barron one of the most successful publishers of his day, and a recognized authority in the world of finance.

Even as a boy in school Mr. Barron showed ability for writing, and after graduating with honors from the English High School of Boston, entered the field of journalism by obtaining a position on the Boston Transcript. Eleven years of practical newspaper experience followed, and then, despite the warnings of friends, Mr. Barron set out to realize his dreams by establishing the Boston News Bureau. In the 35 years that have elapsed since then the Boston News Bureau has maintained a unique place in New England journalism, and has become an accepted source of reliable financial and business information.

In 1896 Mr. Barron started the Philadelphia News Bureau, which he still owns and operates. Five years later he acquired the Wall Street Journal, and today it is one of the greatest financial publications in the world. In the distribution of the vast bulk of statistics and business information which his large and far-reaching organization is constantly accumulating Mr. Barron has control of the Dow Jones news bulletins and electric page printer service operated in the New York financial district. Barron's, the new financial weekly, was started in 1921, and is making rapid strides in the financial publications field.

One of Mr. Barron's ambitions is to put dairy farming in New England on a paying basis with the highest standard of certified milk. At Cohasset, Mass., where he has a beautiful home, he maintains a dairy operation with more than 300 head of cattle. He is Vice-President of the Certified Milk Producers Association of America.

Mr. Barron's financial writings, corporation analyses, "Wall Street Sermons," and editorials could fill many volumes, but his only actual books are "Twenty-eight Essays on the Federal Reserve Act" in 1914; "The Audacious War" in 1915; "The Mexican Problem" in 1917; "War Finance as Viewed From the Roof of the World in Switzerland" in 1919, and "A World Re-making, or Peace Finance," in 1920.

OCEAN FREIGHTS  
FIRM BUT CHARTERS  
GREATLY DIMINISHED

In comparison with previous activity in ocean freight the full market cargo is quiet. Grain chartering, which furnished the bulk of the business for early September, has greatly diminished, with other trades exceedingly dull.

Grain cargoes from Atlantic ports continue difficult to arrange, as shippers cannot place any dependence on railroad delivery. In a few instances owners have been forced to return ships in ballast to Europe. The demand for tonnage at Montreal has slackened, as all shippers have about filled tonnage requirements for as late as the last half of October. The Greek Government order was closed at 24 cents for September loading, compared with the March high of 27 1/2 cents 100 pounds.

The following table shows current full cargo grain rates 100 pounds from the Atlantic range compared with August, January and pre-war quotations, in cents:

	Jan.-Aug.	Cur.
United Kingdom	18	12
Greece	23	16
Antwerp	17	12
West Italy	16	13

## ORE RATES FROM NEVADA ARE CUT

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 27.—Further reductions in freight rates on ore from Nevada camps to Utah smelters will soon be published, according to officials of the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific railroads. A reduction of 25 per cent to 40 per cent will be made on \$20 a ton ore. A decrease of \$2.45 a ton on \$20 ore originating at Virginia City and vicinity will bring the rate to \$17.55 from \$20.00. From Hazen the reduction will be to \$2.20 from \$4.65. On \$100 ore the decrease will be \$1.80.

Sweeping reductions in rates over the Union Pacific Railroad from Pioche, Nev., to Utah smelters have greatly stimulated shipments of ore, averaging \$5.50 to \$50 a ton. The latest cut on \$40 ore is to \$4.50 from \$6.25. On \$50 and \$60 ore the reduction is \$2 and on \$100 ore, \$1.

## BRITISH FINANCE FIGURES

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Exchange receipts for the week ended Sept. 23 were \$11,028,000, and expenditures were \$1,966,822. The total floating debt on that date was \$166,545,000.

SOVIET OUTLOOK  
AIDED BY BIG  
BRITISH DEAL

Krasin Signs With Russo-Asiatic Consolidation—Russia Is Improving Slowly

## Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The agreement which has just been signed between Mr. Leslie Urquhart, chairman of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., and Mr. Krasin, head of the Commissariat for Foreign Trade in the Soviet Government, is an event of far-reaching importance for the future of Russia and the recovery of British trade.

It has been known for some time in this city that an agreement was imminent. Negotiations were begun in August of last year, but broke down on political grounds. In spite of their apparent failure, it was the Genoa and Hague conferences, and the way in which Mr. Lloyd George handled the Russian problem, which cleared the air and made this business deal possible.

## Soviet Cash to Aid Company

The Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., has an issued capital of nearly £10,000,000, and is a merger of a number of independent concerns, which before the war had vast properties in the center of Russia near the Ural Mountains.

Its chief business was the exploitation of copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal and gold areas. Its sphere of operations extended over 2,500,000 acres of land, rich in minerals. It owned 12 mines, two gold refineries, two copper smelting plants, a copper refinery, blast furnaces, iron and steel works, dynamite and sulphuric acid plants, 20 saw mills, 250 miles of private railway and its own river fleet by which it was able to ship its products to the Arctic Ocean and thence across the North Sea to British ports. Forty thousand workmen and their families were employed by the undertaking and housed in mining camps and villages built on the company's property.

The new contract between the company and the Soviet Government provides for a return of the properties on a 99 years' lease. A sum not exceeding £2,000,000, the exact amount to be fixed by arbitration, is to be paid by the Soviet Government, £150,000 in cash and the rest in bonds, by way of "financial assistance" (which is a tactical name for compensation), to enable the company to start operations again. It is thought probable in London that the company will have to raise additional capital to the extent of another £3,000,000 in this market.

Both sides seem for the moment well satisfied with the terms of the agreement. The Soviet Government is to receive an annual percentage—8 per cent in all—of the output in lieu of all taxation. The company will have the right to operate its own railways and river fleet, and to administer its property without interference from workmen's committees, provided that it complies with state regulations in regard to wages and other matters affecting labor.

## Situation Improving Slowly

Latest advices from Russia confirm the reports of slow improvement in the general situation. The quotation of the new Russian ruble of the 1922 denomination in the speculative market has remained fairly steady during the last four months at round about 2000 to the pound while the official rate quoted by the State Bank has been unchanged at 1050/1100. The general level of prices has shown a tendency toward stabilization, in striking contrast to the remarkable inflation of the first six months of the year.

The harvest prospects are not so good as was at one time hoped, but Soviet statisticians are counting on a surplus over the whole country of about 9,000,000 tons, a figure that seems extravagantly high, considering that according to their own calculations the total harvest is estimated at only 47,500,000 tons, compared with an average pre-war of 10,000,000 tons.

The total imports of grain and flour, including maize, into the United Kingdom are only about 8,000,000 tons per annum. Russian statistics are notoriously unreliable, and it is unlikely that there will be any large surplus, certainly not for export, as the Soviet authorities have declared their intention of creating a reserve "fund" of grain as a security against famine in the future. Apart from a severe shortage of cattle and horses, the famine is virtually at an end.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Overmaneuver as a community is said to be considering a \$1,000,000 offer from American interests for the motion picture rights of the Passion Play.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 pounds of wool were withdrawn last year from bonded warehouses before the enactment of the United States tariff bill.

Argentina has been informed of the willingness of an American banking syndicate to extend to Oct. 31 the limit for the acceptance of the \$215,000,000 loan.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad is said to be seeking a three-year fuel oil contract based on 75 cents a barrel for mid-continent crude, 60 per cent of the posted price.

The Bergmann Electricity Company of Berlin has been awarded an order for the electrification of the Amsterdam-Heyden railroad by the Netherlands State Railway.

Equitable, Mutual and New York Life Insurance companies have surrendered about \$1,000,000,000 in European business, having decided to refrain from all except English risks abroad in the future. The bulk of the business has been taken over by newly organized native concerns.

J. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, confirms the report of the merger of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and the Inland Steel Co. The merger will involve the Republic, Midvale, and Inland companies.

Viscount Rothermere has come into the ownership of his brother's (Lord Northcliffe) stock controlling The London Daily Mail, Evening News and Associated Newspapers. Four hundred thousand shares representing Lord Northcliffe's holdings in Associated Newspapers, Ltd., is to be transferred to the Daily Mail Trust, Ltd., which is to offer its 7 per cent guaranteed 15-year debenture stock. This is to be secured by the 400,000-share block of Associated Newspapers and will have first floating charge on the Trust's uncalculated capital of \$1,440,000 and all other assets of the trust.

## RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in August amounted to 52,300 ounces, valued at \$271,142. In July the output was 51,954 ounces, valued at \$266,158.

LUMBER INDUSTRY  
AND FINANCING

Funding of Timber Operations Is Considered a Necessity

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—General farming and lumbering are the last of the six great industries to come into the sphere of funding on a permanent basis.

For a century or more, men of pioneer traits were dominant in forest exploitation. They located the virgin timber, took claims on it or brought it in fee, and proceeded to log out fortunes. It was, at first, a treasure trove proposition.

What nature had taken centuries to produce was cut as fast as ax and saw could do it, and the cream of the crop, sold for anything over actual cost, was so much money found in the woods.

This lumber—mostly from Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Michigan—made possible the winning of the west, housed the pioneers and enabled the forest states to take rank as producers of farm and factory wealth. Great as was the tonnage of virgin timber crop, it was exceeded by secondary crops succeeding under plow and harrow of the settler and his brother adventurer, the maker of wagons and furniture.

The lumber industry now tends strongly toward concentrated control, operation and financing. Timber carried at a ledger value of 30 cents a 1000 feet 20 years ago is acceptable security for mortgage at a good many dollars a thousand.

American softwood price index Aug. 1, 1914, was \$13.78 a thousand. Aug. 1, 1920, it was a shade under \$47. One year after it was \$25.04. Now it is above \$34 and rising.

The lumber industry is agreed that conditions justify an unbroken rise of prices for a long time. Only two things militate against satisfactory timber operations in southern and Pacific coast reserves. One is increasing use of substitutes—steel, stone, cement. The other is unscientific financing; short-time "counter" credits forcing liquidation on glutted lumber markets, premature logging of tracts that should be reserved, or waste of lower grade stumpage to realize a small percentage of "selects" or "clears" bringing a high price in spot cash.

Long maturity financing of stumpage and operating equipment, under properly drawn mortgages, according to Baker, Fentress & Co., Chicago, is the most potent method of timber conservation now practicable. It goes to the center of the problem by compelling timber owners to utilize physical resources on a well-matured plan and providing for systematic realization and concurrent redemption of bonds.

Recent events confirm the belief that the industry is approaching the banks for its frame of mind. The folly of exploiting the choicest remainder of our forest heritage on the wasteful plan of earlier years is recognized, with the need of long financing on a serial sinking fund basis.

WEST TEXAS NEEDS  
15,000 PICKERS TO  
SAVE COTTON CROP

STAMFORD, Texas, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence).—At least 15,000 cotton pickers are needed in West Texas at this time to save the cotton crop, according to the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, whose field agents have made a careful survey of conditions in West Texas. Reports indicate that at least 95 per cent of the cotton crop in West Texas has matured and is now awaiting cotton pickers, and unless the staple is gathered soon, there will be great damage.

Appeals have been sent to employment agencies in the larger cities of Texas in an effort to enlist the unemployed but so far it seems that the men in the city do not care to come to the country to gather cotton.

As a final step, the West Texas Chamber of Commerce has called on the rural schools to delay opening until the cotton crop is gathered, thus enabling the school children to help in the fields.

HARDWARE PRICES  
STILL CLIMBING

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Hardware Age in its weekly market summary will say tomorrow:

One of the outstanding factors in the present hardware market is the improved sentiment among buyers, which is decidedly optimistic, despite the fact that prices are still climbing. Retail sales are fairly large in quantity, and retailers generally are placing larger orders with wholesalers and manufacturers than they have at any other time this year.

## HOLDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA

The number of holders of Pennsylvania Railroad stock on Sept. 1, 1922, was 137,383, with average holdings of 72.43 shares. A slight increase as compared with the corresponding date last year. It is announced by the company. The











## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MISS COLLETT IS AGAIN A WINNER

Miss Cummings Also Survives Second Round in Women's National Golf Play

**U. S. WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Second Round  
Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, defeated Miss A. E. Hardin, New York, 5 and 3.  
Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago, defeated Mrs. D. C. Gault, Memphis, 1 up.  
Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwenta, defeated Mrs. Norman Toerger, Nassau, 3 and 1.  
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, defeated Mrs. Norman Road, Winsting, 1 up.  
Mrs. G. F. Feltner, South Shore, defeated Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Westmoreland, 3 and 2.  
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, New York, 3 and 1.  
Miss A. W. Stirling, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. C. G. Alexander, Exmoor, 7 and 6.  
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, defeated Miss Florence Hadfield, Blumond, 7 and 6.

**WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 27**—Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., medal winner in the qualifying round, today eliminated Miss E. A. Hardin, New York, 5 and 3, in the women's national golf tournament here. Miss Edith Cummings of Chicago defeated Mrs. D. C. Gault of Memphis, Tenn., 1 up.  
Miss Collett's play was of the same steady brand that she displayed continuously in earlier rounds. Through the first nine Miss Hardin put out a fight that looked as though she would carry on to the final hole, and at the turn Miss Collett was but 1 up. At the eleventh the Baltusrol player missed a short putt, however, giving Miss Collett a substantial lead that she maintained to the end. Miss Hardin's shots became less accurate from the eleventh and she lost four holes in a row by one shot each. At the fourteenth Miss Collett missed a 10-inch putt and the match was carried on to the next hole, where it ended. The cards:

Miss Collett, out... 5 4 4 5 6 4 4 5—43  
Miss Hardin, out... 5 5 4 4 6 5 5 5—45  
Miss Collett, in... 4 4 6 6 5 3  
Miss Hardin, in... 5 5 7 7 4 4

The Cummings-Gault match was a see-saw until the end. Miss Cummings was 3 up at the fifth, but only 1 up at the turn. Mrs. Gault went into the lead at the eleventh, when Miss Cummings began hooking her drives. Coming to the short eighteenth all even, Miss Cummings ended the match in sensational style by playing a perfect iron shot to the green and sinking an 8-foot putt for a birdie 2, while the southern woman could get only a 3 after a bad drive. Their cards:

Miss Cummings, out... 5 4 4 5 6 5 5 5—45  
Mrs. Gault, out... 5 5 4 4 6 5 5 5—45  
Miss Cummings, in... 4 4 6 6 5 3  
Mrs. Gault, in... 5 5 7 7 4 4

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, twice winner of the women's national title, also won her match by a whirlwind finish. She was 2 down at the fourteenth when she began playing par golf, winning four holes straight by beautiful approaches and putts.  
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, formerly well-known New York player, and 1922 Canadian open titleholder, had the hardest match of all in the first round, winning from Miss Margaret Cameron of California at the nineteenth hole. Mrs. Gavin, the westerner squared the match on the home green, but lost out on the first extra by completely flubbing her mashie third.

With the one exception in the case of Miss Hollins, the first round ran true to form yesterday, it being a good day for favorites. The weather continued fine, as it was at the opening of play, and the course left almost nothing to be desired for a woman's game. The summary:

**U. S. WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP**  
First Round  
Miss A. E. Hardin, Baltusrol, defeated Miss Rosamond Sherwood, St. George, 5 and 6.  
Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwenta, defeated Mrs. E. H. Piller, Merion, 5 and 1.  
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, defeated Miss Kathleen Gorman, Parkersburg, 5 and 4.  
Mrs. G. M. Heckscher, New York, defeated Miss Florence Halloran, Salt Lake City, 1 up.  
Mrs. C. G. Alexander, Exmoor, defeated Mrs. C. F. Fox, Huntington Valley, 2 and 1.  
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, defeated Miss Margaret Cameron, Pasadena, 1 up, 19 holes.  
Miss Florence Hadfield, Blue Mound, defeated Miss Sara Fowles, Oakland, 4 and 2.

## MARLBORO TO STAGE PRO GOLF TOURNEY

**MARLBORO, Sept. 27 (Special)**—A momentous golf tourney is to be staged at the new Links of Marlboro Country Club here, on or about Oct. 14 and 15. The club has put up \$1400 in prize money, which will be divided among the low scorers in a 72-hole medal event open to any professional golfer. Already national champion Eugene Sarazen has promised to play, and it is expected that many of the other leaders, such as W. C. Hagen, J. M. Barnes, and J. J. Farrell, will be on hand for the competition. The purse will be divided: \$500, \$300, \$200, etc.  
It is felt that the action of the new Marlboro club, just following its staging of an exhibition in which Sarazen took part, marks it as one of the most progressive organizations of the kind in the country.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING**  
Won Lost P.C.  
San Francisco... 11 64 .644  
Vernon... 10 64 .644  
Los Angeles... 10 73 .561  
Salt Lake City... 8 74 .481  
Seattle... 7 98 .443  
Oakland... 7 108 .432  
Portland... 7 107 .401  
Sacramento... 7 110 .399

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
Vernon 7, Seattle 6.  
Portland 6, Oakland 2.  
Salt Lake City 5, Los Angeles 4.  
San Francisco 7, Sacramento 4.

## British Challenger Leads in Cup Series

Coila III Starts Third Race Today With Two Victories

**SEAWANAKA CUP STANDING**  
Yacht and country Won Lost P.C.  
Coila III, Great Britain... 2 0 1.000  
Sakie, United States... 0 2 1.000

**MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 27 (Special)**—That the Seawanhaka Cup will this year make its first trip abroad since it was captured by the Manchester Yacht Club from the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal is the opinion of those who saw the Coila III, the British challenger, win the second race of the series from the Manchester Yacht Club yesterday. This gives the challenger two straight victories, and all that it needs in order to capture the cup is to win this afternoon's contest.

The little six-meter challenger which represents the Royal Northern Yacht Club did not win from the Manchester defender by as large a margin as yesterday, but the case in the opening race, but the victory was very convincing and there are few who think the defending Sakie has a chance to win today.

Yesterday's course was a triangular one of about 11 miles. As was the case on the opening day, the challenger had the better of the start. On the first leg which was a broad reach, the Sakie managed to hold her own pretty well being only three seconds behind at the first turn. The second leg was a beat to windward and the Sakie held her own for about one-third of the distance, but from then on the Coila III gradually drew away and when she rounded the second mark she was leading by 2m. 40s. On the last leg which was a reach to the finish line the lead was increased to 3m. 2s. The summary:

**SEAWANAKA CUP CHALLENGE RACE**  
Triangular Course of 11 Miles  
Yacht and owner—Elapsed time  
Coila III, F. J. Stephens... 1h 57m 35s  
Sakie, F. C. Paine... 1h 57m 35s

## LEWIS SUCCESSFUL IN TITLE DEFENSE

**SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27**—Edward Lewis, world's heavyweight wrestling champion, defeated Renato Gardini, Italian challenger, today, winning two out of three falls here last night.  
Gardini won the first fall in 23m. 30s. In the second fall Gardini's shoulders were placed to the mat in 1h. 21m. 15s. Lewis won the third fall in 4m. 30s with a head lock.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**  
Won Lost P.C.  
New York... 90 58 .653  
Pittsburgh... 85 66 .562  
Cincinnati... 84 68 .553  
St. Louis... 84 71 .541  
Chicago... 78 71 .523  
Brooklyn... 75 76 .497  
Philadelphia... 58 94 .389  
Boston... 50 98 .339

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
Brooklyn 12, Boston 5.  
New York 6, St. Louis 3.  
Cincinnati 15, Philadelphia 3.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Brooklyn at Boston.  
Philadelphia at New York (two games).

**GIANTS KEEP RIGHT ON**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The New York Nationals made it three out of four from St. Louis, winning the last game of the series today, 6 to 3. Nehf was hit hard at times, but he kept them in the clubhouse. Groh and Cunningham both hit home runs within the grounds. When taken out of the box during a Giant batting rally in the fifth inning, Pitcher Haines responded by throwing the ball over the grandstand. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York... 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—4 10 1  
St. Louis... 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 9 1

Batteries—Nehf and E. Smith; Haines, North and Almsmith. Loss—Pitcher Haines. Umpire—Klem and Rigler. Time—1h. 41m.

**SOUTHWORTH BACK IN LINEUP**  
Boston lost to Brooklyn yesterday, 12 to 6, but the most important thing about the game from a Boston standpoint was the return of Capt. William H. Southworth to active duty. The Braves' field leader made one hit in three times at bat, caught three flies and threw out a base runner. Genewich was found for 13 hits until, with two out in the sixth, he was relieved by Braxton. Vance pitched steady game for Brooklyn, allowing the first inbunt. The members of the New York American League Club attended the game. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn... 1 2 3 2 1 0 0 0—13 18 4  
Boston... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 1

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Genewich, Braxton and O'Neill. Losing pitcher, Genewich. Umpire—Westervelt and Hart. Time—1h. 46m.

## BEDS IN THIRD PLACE

**PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27**—Cincinnati's defeat of Philadelphia today while St. Louis lost to New York sent P. J. Moran's club into third place in the league standing, on full game ahead of the Cardinals. The score by which the Reds won was 15 to 5, and three Philly pitchers were hit very hard. Eleven of Cincinnati's 25 hits were made by its outfield. Roush leading with five singles in six times at bat. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati... 3 1 2 1 0 2 0 0—15 23 1  
Philadelphia... 0 4 1 0 3 0 0 0—5 14 0

Batteries—Couch, Luque and Hargrave; Hubbell, Winter, Ring and Henline. Winning pitcher—Couch. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpire—McCormick and Quigley. Time—1h. 56m.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING**  
Won Lost P.C.  
St. Paul... 102 59 .634  
Minneapolis... 88 73 .550  
Kansas City... 88 74 .543  
Indianapolis... 85 76 .528  
Milwaukee... 81 81 .500  
Louisville... 75 86 .463  
Columbus... 62 97 .390  
Toledo... 62 98 .387

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
Columbus 15, Milwaukee 4.  
Columbus 5, Milwaukee 3.  
Toledo 5, Kansas City 3 (10 innings).  
Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 2.  
Louisville 3, Minneapolis 2.

## SHELBURNE FACES ARGENTINE FOUR

Meadowbrook Defeats Flamingo in Monty Waterbury Polo Cup Series, 12 to 10

**WESTBURY, L. I., Sept. 27 (Special)**—Shelburne meets Argentine today on the international polo field of the Meadowbrook Club in the first semi-final round game of the Monty Waterbury Cup series and the winner will play in the final game on Saturday. Argentine must concede Shelburne two goals in today's game.

Meadowbrook defeated Flamingo yesterday by a score of 12 goals to their opponents' 10 before a very critical Long Island crowd.  
The first chucker was unproductive of goals though productive of extremely fast polo. Flamingo began by their very flippant style, which has made this team very popular with the crowd. It twice hit behind the Meadowbrook backline before Thomas Hitchcock Jr. relieved the situation to pass to Millburn, whose shot at goal hit a post, a Flamingo player then making a safety hit behind his own goal line. The penalty hit for this and another one some seconds later for a foul came to a bad ending.

When F. H. Prince Jr. hit in at the beginning of the second period, Millburn blocked the shot and centered to Hitchcock, who scored, and this same player's promising attempt to score again soon after was cleverly stopped by Malcolm Stevenson, who was playing in place of B. K. Gattis. While it was quite a handicap to lose the help of a player who has been identified with the team for almost a whole season, Stevenson offset this drawback by consistently playing an extremely heady game. His interference and blocking tactics he employed frequently resulted in the game being transferred from his team's territory to Millburn's goal posts. F. S. von Stadel scored before the finish, and both J. C. Cooley and Harry East did yeoman work during this chucker.

Millburn's knock in when the third season started immediately resulted in the ball being near Flamingo goal, when E. C. Bacon scored. From the resulting throw in both East and Stevenson put Meadowbrook on the defensive, causing Millburn to hit behind his own line to save a bad situation. From the play which followed the penalty hit Stevenson scored, but before the end of the period, Cooley and East were hard pressed to save their goal. In the fourth Stevenson and Cooley were particularly prominent for Flamingo and the former's long run up the field materialized though officially the credit of the goal scored was given to Millburn's pony, owing to the ball carrying from his shoulder from his rider's futile attempt to save Stevenson's shot.

In the latter half of the game Hitchcock and Millburn reversed a situation that looked bad for the Meadowbrook team. The Flamingo players never stopped playing the brilliant polo that would have won most games, but these two players would not be denied.

**MEADOWBROOK FLAMINGO**  
No. 1—J. von Stadel... J. C. Cooley  
No. 2—T. Hitchcock Jr... E. C. Bacon  
No. 3—E. C. Bacon... M. Stevenson  
No. 4—T. Millburn... F. H. Prince Jr.  
Score—Meadowbrook 12, Flamingo 10.  
Goals—Hitchcock 6, Von Stadel 3, Bacon 2 for Meadowbrook; East 2, Stevenson, Prince for Flamingo. Goal by hand—Flamingo 5. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes. Umpire—J. W. Webb and E. C. Stodard. W. H. Rocap. Time—Eight 7½-minute chucks.

## PENN STATE COACHES POINT OUT MISTAKES

**STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Sept. 26**—Putting the variety of second Pennsylvania State College eleven through a hard scrimmage this afternoon, the coaches pointed out the weaknesses that were indicated in the opening game of the season last Saturday. Coach Hugo Besdek gave particular attention to the backs, while William Martin had the linemen in charge.

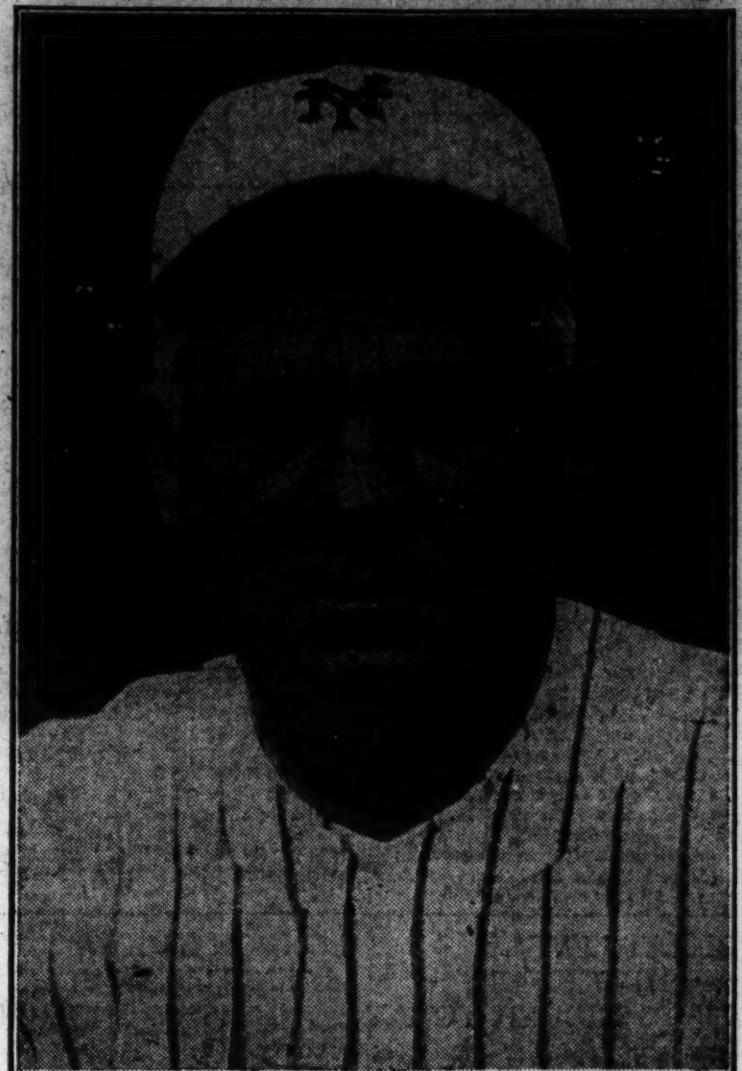
"The showing on Saturday was characteristic of an early season game," said Besdek today. He pointed out that over anxiety on the part of new players always resulted in severe penalties for offside play, such as was the case against St. Bonaventure when the State players were penalized almost 100 yards. Fumbling and ragged interference also can be expected at first, according to Besdek, and he is confident that the Blue and White eleven will play better football next week against William and Mary College.

"They will have to play better," said Coach Besdek, "or else we will get an unpleasant surprise." He repeated this statement to the squad. The southerners are known to have a veteran team, coached by W. H. Deltz, the Carlisle Indian player who learned his football from G. S. Warner, and word has reached here that they are coming north to spring the first upset of the season.

## COACHES ARE GIVEN FULL-TIME CONTRACTS

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
**CHICAGO, Sept. 27**—Advantages of full-time football coaches and disadvantages of frequent changes in gridiron staffs, are being recognized at several "Big Ten" universities. Investigation committees of two colleges have set these points down as among the chief factors in recent football campaign failures. As a result Northwestern University has given G. F. Thistlethwaite a five-year, all-time year-round contract to look after its football interests, while University of Minnesota has given W. E. Spaulding a similar contract, although its duration is not known. After completing the fall championship campaign, these coaches will devote their time to keeping stars eligible, helping them in their studies if necessary, imparting football knowledge, keeping interest active and turning out large squads for spring practice.

## Successful Professional Baseball Manager



J. J. McGraw, New York National League Club

## McGraw Excels as Baseball Manager

He Has Won Eight Pennants for the Metropolis

The National League championship season of 1922 has resulted in the eighth pennant victory the New York club has won in the present century, or since John J. McGraw took control. This record far eclipses that of any other big league pilot, past or present, the nearest approach thereto having been made by Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, who between 1902 and 1914, inclusive, brought six championships to Philadelphia. McGraw's first managerial triumph came in 1904. He had long been a star in the Baltimore Orioles' infield, where he was recognized as the greatest third baseman within memory. When the American League sought to establish itself on an equal footing with the National, McGraw allied himself with the forces of B. B. Johnson and C. A. Comiskey, and was assigned to the Baltimore Club. But a disagreement arose and McGraw "jumped" back to the National League, taking several of his team-mates with him. Winning the pennant in 1904 under his leadership, the New York Nationals refused to meet the Boston Americans for the world's title, which the latter had won the year previous from Pittsburgh.

The Giants repeated their success in 1905, and carried right on by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics in the first world series under National Commission rules. From that time until 1911 the team never finished lower than fourth, and was in every pennant fight, particularly the well-remembered one of 1908, in which Chicago did not beat New York and Pittsburgh until the last day of the season. In 1911 the Giants won the pennant but were defeated by their old rivals, the Athletics. The next year they were again defeated in the National League, but was beaten by the Red Sox in a series which went four games to three and one tie; and in 1913 the Giants, league title holders for the third consecutive year, bowed once again to the might of the team led by Connie Mack.

Then came a period of poor baseball, intermixed with the good, for New York. McGraw's team, after a season's success, was again defeated, finished second to the latter in 1914, but in the following year the metropolitanans dropped to last place, due mainly to a long string of successive setbacks at the opening of the season. In 1916 the Giants managed to squeeze into the first division, and the next season they captured the flag, but were beaten out, according to custom, in the post-season series—the Chicago Americans this time turning the trick.

The next three years saw the New York club finish in second place. But, with virtually the cream of both leagues at their disposal, both New York clubs came through in 1921 to championship pennants. The way the Giants turned the Yankees back last fall is still freshly recalled, and it was largely a personal triumph for John McGraw, who put forth his best efforts in order that the rising tide of American League favor in New York City might not usurp the Giants' place in the fan's affections.

A sidelight on the series of 1921 was the expressed confidence of the Giants' leader that his pitchers would prevent George H. Ruth from hitting home runs. As events proved, the only homer hit by Ruth in the whole series came in the ninth inning of a game already lost to the Yankees, when they did no damage.

In summing up the characteristics of Manager McGraw, one is at first struck by his aggressiveness, second by his sense of fair play and justice in any situation, and third, by his knowledge of the game to which he has given three decades of intensive service. The Giants have had many star players, from Christopher Math-

## DEWAR TROPHY IS WON BY U. S. TEAM

Defeats Great Britain for Small Bore Championship of World

**CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 27**—It was announced yesterday that the United States rifleman have won another international championship, defeating a picked British team for the Lord Dewar trophy, emblematic of the small bore championship of the world. The American team scored 7855 against Great Britain's 7640.

The American team fired the match here Sunday, while the British shot at a range in England. Similar targets were used under similar conditions. Only two teams shot this year, although in other years Canada and Australia have also competed. The United States have now won the international match six times in succession. This year's American team composed the 20 best men shooting at the national matches here.

The United States infantry team won the 22-caliber pistol match yesterday with a total of 885 out of a possible 1000. The United States Marines, the one only other competitor, scored 860. The teams were made up of five men each.



THAT a drop kick or kick from placement will be the most popular way of scoring "the point after touchdown" in the east this fall appears quite certain, as reports fall to show that any eleven tried any other method in the games played Saturday.

The playing of a game between University of Pittsburgh and Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, Cal., Dec. 28, will give the Stanford players and undergraduates a good chance to see something of G. S. Warner's coaching before he actually takes hold at the latter university as head coach.

It looks as if Rutgers College would soon join the ranks of those colleges which do not permit freshmen to play on their varsity eleven. The first freshman eleven in the history of the college is to be maintained this fall; but this does not mean a freshman is ineligible for the varsity. It is predicted, however, that it will not be a year or two before the freshmen will be made eligible for the freshman team only.

## HARVARD CREWS TO START WORK

Varsity Eleven Shows Up Well in Scrimmage With Seconds

Fall crew rowing for those Harvard varsity oarsmen who have been asked to form two eights to be coached by F. J. Muller, the new varsity coach who has been signed to handle the men this fall, will get under way this afternoon when Capt. A. H. Ladd Jr. '23 and the other oarsmen report at the University boathouse for their first workout. The men who have been asked to form the two picked eights are:

Walter Amory '24, stroke of the junior varsity last spring; S. N. Brown '24, stroke of the varsity last spring; W. A. Coolidge '24; W. M. Farleigh '25; H. H. Fuller '25. No. 6 in the junior varsity last spring; Parker Hamilton '24; B. McK. Henry '24, No. 3 in the 1922 varsity; A. L. Hobson Jr. '24, No. 7 in the 1922 junior varsity; S. B. Kelley '25, No. 7 in the freshman eight last spring; Capt. A. H. Ladd Jr. '23, No. 4 in the 1922 varsity; M. W. McGreevy '24; H. S. Morgan '24, bow in the 1921 varsity; B. F. Rice-Bassett, captain and bow in the 1922 varsity; R. C. Storey Jr. '24; N. C. Webb '23, No. 2 in the 1922 varsity, and J. W. Weisman '25, No. 3 in the 1922 freshman eight.

Head Coach R. T. Fisher gave the varsity football players a strenuous 30-minute scrimmage against the second eleven on Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon, and the Crimson players showed up quite satisfactorily as they scored four touchdowns and a goal from the field. W. H. Churchill '23, varsity halfback during the past two years, was given a chance to show what he could do on team A when he was sent in place of A. B. Harlow '25, who substituted for P. F. Coburn '23 on Wednesday.

R. W. Fitts '23, George Owen Jr. '23, J. W. Hammond '25 and K. S. Pfaffman '24 were the players who scored touchdowns while Patton kicked the field goal on the 27-yard line. When the second eleven was given the ball, it could make little or no impression against the defense of the varsity.

## TEE SHOT IS "DUBBED" BY PRINCE OF WALES

**ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press)**—The Prince of Wales "dubbed" his tee shot in "playing himself in" as captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club today. In driving from the first tee before a crowd of golfers the Prince slashed his shot (cutting into the ground with the club before striking the ball) driving only 50 yards.

A great cheer went up when the Prince, appropriately garbed for the occasion, carried out the ceremony which has existed since the club was founded in 1754, and hit the ball towards the assembled caddies. One of the caddies retrieved the ball and presented it to the Prince, who rewarded him with the usual sovereign. The ball will be moulded in gold and added to the Clubs collection of such trophies.

**WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING**  
Won Lost P.C.  
Tulsa... 104 64 .619  
St. Joseph... 79 75 .563  
Wichita... 74 75 .500  
Omaha... 71 77 .541  
Sioux City... 68 80 .518  
Oklahoma City... 73 84 .475  
Denver... 69 105 .396  
Des Moines... 61 108 .366

**RESULTS TUESDAY**  
Sioux City 15, Des Moines 11.  
Omaha 5, Denver 4.

## MORE SOUTHERN TEAMS TO START

Many Football Elevens Will Make Their Initial Appearance on Saturday

**ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27 (Special)**—Next Saturday will mark the first appearance of Georgia Tech, the University of Virginia, Vanderbilt, Alabama University, Louisiana State A. and M. College, North Carolina State, and the University of Texas in regular scheduled football games. Of this collection the Georgia Tech-Oglethorpe University game in Charlottesville appears to be the most interesting. Georgia Tech is supposed to have one of the best lines in the history of the White and Gold, and except for the loss of Capt. J. W. Harlan at fullback, an extremely powerful team. Oglethorpe, under the tutelage of Russell Stain, the Washington and Jefferson star lineman of last year, promises to test the mettle of the Tech team. Virginia lost most of her men last year and from present reports the team is getting along none too well in practice. Just how they will fare with Georgia Washington University next Saturday is problematical.

The Centre-Clemson College game at Clemson will also be interesting. The latter team was composed of great material last season, but with the majority of them returned this season. Centre was held to a score by Clemson last year and ought to do better next Saturday on their home grounds.

The major colleges won easy victories over their smaller opponents in the opening of the southern season last Saturday. The games were merely as practice affairs, in which every possible prospect was used in both line and backfield. Despite this fact, larger scores were rolled up than ever before in initial games. The University of Georgia, for instance, by defeating Newberry College, 32 to 12, piled up the highest score since 1920. In matter of points, Centre College followed next, with a 73 to 6 victory over Carson-Newman College. Alabama Polytechnic Institute defeated Marion Institute, 61 to 0, and Virginia Military Institute took the measure of Lynchburg College by a 24 to 7 count.

The University of Georgia plainly shows this season that her offense is considerably stronger than last year. She has two sets of backfield men, all of whom are powerful and skilled runners. While her line appears to be slightly weaker than in 1921, it is getting up and hustling.

The heavy Alabama Polytechnic Institute team, led by Capt. Centre College '23 and Edward Stirling '25, broke the light column in pieces. Outweighed 30 pounds to the man, the Marion Institute warriors never stopped battling and knocked every inch of ground. Captain Stirling was the leading scorer of the day, making four touchdowns and a goal from placement, after being down. Shirley has a stride of about three yards and is an extremely hard man to knock off his feet.

Centre College scored an easy victory over Carson-Newman College of Tennessee. Capt. J. B. Roberts '23 made the first touchdown after 15 minutes of play, receiving a pass forward pass behind the goal line. Centre made six gains around the ends and on off tackle plays, and only simple formations in piling up the score. Only five plays were attempted, three being completed for 15 yards.

Carson-Newman did not make a single first down until the fourth period when they completed two forward passes over the Centre defense, composed chiefly of substitutes.

## AMHERST AWARDS 19 TRACK LETTERS

**AMHERST, Sept. 26**—The Student Council of Amherst College has awarded these track letters: Major to R. H. Clark, W. M. Cobb, V. B. Donling, Peter Farnell, R. L. Hamilton, D. E. Moyer, Franklin Williams, minor to L. K. Blair, J. A. Hancock, B. L. Brown, F. E. Clark, L. E. Gatchell, Philip Goerts, W. H. Harlow, A. A. Howe, J. A. Hoxie, L. F. Kimball, R. E. McCormick, F. W. Stewart.

Coach March gave the soccer team a hard workout today with a scrimmage in preparation for the first game of the season here Oct. 7 with Clark College of Worcester, Mass. The squad of 30 men included Captain Clapp, fullback, E. M. Soboda at goal and three other veterans, E. K. Halley, F. P. Kumpf, F. A. MacMillen, Talcott Parsons, Merrick, G. L. Titus, W. C. Whitner, Tyler, H. N. Holmes and Yale are competing for places.

**BLUMENFAL INELIGIBLE**  
**EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 27 (Special)**—M. G. Blumenfals '24, one of last year's quarterbacks, has been declared ineligible for the varsity football team at Northwestern University. Owing to scholastic failure he has been forbidden to enter classes during this semester.

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## ATHLETICS

NEBRASKA HAS  
GOOD OUTLOOK

Coach Dawson's Team Will Be Capable of Playing a Diversified Brand of Football

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26 (Special).—Championship contenders of the Missouri Valley Conference, the University of Nebraska eleven, are to have a heavy line with a backfield of fair weight and good speed and the team as a whole will be capable of playing a diversified brand of football.

With W. R. Lyman '23, tackle, J. L. Pucelik '22 and C. E. Swanson '22, three of the University of Nebraska's star players missing from the football squad this season, Coach F. T. Dawson is facing a problem of filling important holes in a team that is to meet the best eleven in the Conference, and also the Notre Dame University and Syracuse University teams.

Swanson was recognized as the best end in the Missouri Valley; Pucelik was given all-American tackle recognition. These two men were lost by graduation and Lyman did not return to school this year.

Coach Dawson is of the opinion that Nebraska will make a good showing. Some excellent men have joined the squad from the former freshman team, and the veterans are of such caliber that, while Coach Dawson is not given to predicting what his team can do, football followers of the Scarlet and Cream again look for Nebraska to take first place in the Conference race.

Coach Dawson, former Columbia and Princeton coach, built up the most versatile and hardest-driving team last year that Nebraska ever had. With the excellent training the veterans have had, even the loss of the three players cannot prevent Nebraska from making a splendid showing. Coach Dawson is known for his ability at organizing a coaching staff and getting the best out of the men. He will be assisted by Owen Frank, former football star and basketball coach; H. F. Schulte, track man and an excellent football coach; C. B. Swanson, last year's star end, and W. F. Day, center and captain of the team of '20. Coach Dawson is well-known for drilling his eleven in the fundamentals of football and with these men assisting the Scarlet and Cream will have a finished team.

Veterans who are back and will be on the eleven unless some new comers displace them with a better brand of football, are: C. I. Peterson '24, one of the best centers Nebraska ever had; A. F. Schoepel '23, Leo Scherer '23, and V. C. Thompson '23, for ends; A. C. Wenke and R. F. Keller '23, tackles; G. A. Greig '24, C. R. Russell '23, and V. G. Lowellen '24, at quarter; D. G. Woods '24, H. A. Dewitt '24, Lowellen '24, A. H. Hoy '23, and M. H. Layton '24, may also be used as halfbacks. H. S. Hartley '23, captain, and S. A. Hartman '24, at fullback.

Noble, Preston and Lowellen are fast men. Preston is a quarterback of unusual ability and one of the hardest men to tackle on the field that Nebraska has had for some time. Dewitt is also a splendid ground gainer and this year from the freshman squad he is in line for an end position. He weighs 180 pounds. L. J. Hubka '23, brother of one of Nebraska's former stars, who has returned to school, is also in line for a position possibly at end. Other freshmen with good records are G. E. Randolph, former Kearney high school man with a reputation for speed, who has been tried at quarter, and Melvin Collins '25, another prospect for an end man. In fact there are 55 varsity men out, and Coach Dawson has lined up two teams in competition, with Russell, Noble, R. E. Dewitt '24 and Hartman in the backfield, and the other with Preston, H. A. Dewitt, Lowellen and Hartley in the back field. The schedule:

Oct. 7—University of South Dakota at Lincoln; 11—University of Missouri at Lincoln; 18—University of Oklahoma at Norman, Okla.  
Nov. 4—Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; 11—University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kan.; 18—Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan.; 25—College at Lincoln; 30—Notre Dame University at Lincoln.

BECKETT MAY START  
SATURDAY'S GAME

Features Yesterday's Scrimmage With Brilliant 60-Yard Run

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—In view of the great form he is showing this year, G. C. Beckett '23, of the Yale varsity football team, will probably start the game against Carnegie Institute of Technology team Saturday.

The feature of the 40-minute scrimmage of the first and second teams yesterday was a brilliant 60-yard run by Beckett, who again played quarterback on the varsity in place of C. M. O'Hearn '24. His run was for a touchdown and took him through the entire second eleven.

Another touchdown was made by N. G. Neidinger '24, after a run of 20 yards. Beckett kicked one goal by the drop-kick route from behind the scrimmage formation, and missed one.

The second varsity held well and the first varsity was only able to register two first downs outside of long runs. The varsity lineup was as follows: Cutler and Anton Hulman Jr. '24, ends; C. H. Diller '24 and J. L. Miller '24, tackles; P. H. Cruikshank '23 and H. K. Cross '23, guards; H. E. Landis Jr. '24, center; G. C. Beckett '23, quarterback; N. G. Neidinger '24, left halfback; E. C. Bench '25, right halfback; W. N. Mallory '24, fullback.

This team was replaced by the following substitutes: C. F. Eddy '23 and L. A. Lincoln '25, ends; C. H. Storrs '23 and W. M. Lovejoy '25, tackles; C. A. Earl Jr. '25, center; R. T. Knapp '23, left halfback; J. N. Knowles '25, fullback.

National Handicapping  
for British Golfers

By The Associated Press  
St. Andrews, Scotland, Sept. 26.—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club at a meeting today decided to institute a plan of national handicapping of players. Next year only golfers nationally handicapped will be allowed to compete in the British amateur championship.

The chairman of the championship committee, William Boas, in reporting on the new decision respecting the amateur status which have been approved by the American committee, said the new rules were fair to professionals and that the committee determined that the amateur status should include only real amateurs.

No Surprise Over  
New British Rule

Royal and Ancient Club Follows American Lead

That the aspirants for major amateur golf titles should have become so many in Britain as to necessitate rules restricting the field of competitors in future championships, as decided upon by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, at a meeting yesterday comes as no surprise to the United States governing body.

Up to now, restriction of the field in British amateur championships has been rather loose, and the present decision comes—as it came in America—because the championship tourney is threatening to outgrow all reasonable bounds. The United States Golf Association has tightened up, bit by bit, for a number of years, till the drastic action of last spring, which set a ban on all except players handicapped by district associations at 4 or under, was resorted to. And even now, the field is indeed unwieldy, and legion of golfers get onto the national eligibility list who never could win the title.

At the basis of this new plan of the British body, of course, will be a willingness to co-operate with other important associations in other countries. Therefore, there is no reason why, after the British list has been carefully prepared, that the United States should not refuse to enter British golfers not on the Royal and Ancient list and vice versa.

With this action on the part of the major authorities of golf abroad, there is no reason why the business of running the various big amateur championship tourneys should not go ahead in the future on well-oiled wheels, so to speak.

Of course, the American and the British way of handicapping differs—really only on the surface. In the United States the rating is from scratch up, whereas English, Scottish, and Irish players are ranked under what is known as the Plus System, which gives the top men plus 4 handicaps, meaning that they must have four strokes added onto their actual scores. It seems, therefore, that a golfer good enough to get into the "plus" list on the other side would be correspondingly good enough to rank with American players on the 4-list.

Thus, without change in British handicapping method, it would seem an easy matter for although players' respective abilities here and abroad, when it comes to decide on foreign eligibles.

"This is one more step forward in international clearing up of the golf knicks," said Daniel Horan, veteran official handicapper for Massachusetts Golf Association—who has studied the rating question from all angles—to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning. "How the Royal and Ancient ever hoped to get rid of the dead wood in British championships unless it made some such ruling as has the United States Golf Association? This committee vote, announced by Chairman Boas, will not only make British championships better and more easily run in the future, but will be of great aid in American title events for which there has been no flood of mediocre Britishers to our events to date, yet it will be good to have a mark set, so that there will be no question as to just what Englishmen or Scotsmen, as well as what Americans to admit. This latest decision is going to make the whole thing more businesslike in Britain, and is undeniably a wise move. It shows that Great Britain has the same golf problems that America has, and that the co-operation between the two great world golf bodies is growing happily stronger every day."

Regarding this mention of co-operation by Mr. Horan, officials of the United States Golf Association and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews already have discussed the pending move on field limiting together. Likewise, the matter of amateur status and conduct has been threshed out between the two associations till limits have pretty well been set in both countries; that is, a man barred by one national body for commercializing the game to his profit, one who has been declared a professional, will be deemed such by the other organization. Just as in the case of the U. S. G. A., it is expected that the British authorities will before the next national event same a black list of those to deny amateur standing in the future because of infringement of common rules as to what an amateur cannot do.

All in all, this latest move of the Royal and Ancient would seem to be just what has been needed for a long time, to give national tourneys the greatest success. And this probably will not be the end of restriction, for eventually one expects to see the fields in national tourneys so thinned out that the old "upsets" and runaway margins of defeat will be part of the Dark Ages of golf.

COACH RICHARDS  
HAS SMALL SQUAD

Will Make Every Effort to Build Up Strong Wisconsin Football Team

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 25 (Special).—Handicapped by one of the smallest squads of candidates reporting for practice in any of the Intercollegiate Conference colleges, the University of Wisconsin football team is rounding into shape under the tutelage of Head Coach J. R. Richards.

As usual, Coach Richards declines to say more than that he and his staff of assistants will head every effort to put a Conference leader on the field.

The fifth day of practice saw only 46 men in football uniforms at Camp Randall, with seven last year's regulars missing. Graduation last year claimed six: G. M. Sundt, now athletic director at Ripon College and former captain, and the team's mainstay in punting from his position at fullback; J. P. Woods and A. C. Elliott, halfbacks; J. L. Brader, one of the best tackles in the west; G. C. Barry, All-Conference center for two years; and Stevens Gould, who alternated between half and end.

The team's offensive strength and general style of play hinges largely on the scholastic eligibility of W. A. Barr '23, quarterback who was unable to play last season through failure to meet the rigid classroom requirements at the university.

Coach Richards is practically sure to develop a strong forward passing attack around him if the faculty lifts the ban from Barr, whose fast hurling while with the scrimmage team of ineligible last fall was always good for big gains against the first eleven.

From the small list of candidates reporting, Coach Richards must develop a new eqd, two tackles, a center, a fullback, and a halfback. Five regulars have returned. They are: Carl Christianson '23, R. A. Hohlfield '23, R. F. Williams '23, E. H. Gibson '23, and G. K. Tebell '23.

Reserves who played in a game or two in 1921, will help solve Coach Richards' problem. Seven of them are in to go again. They are: O. E. Klessling '23, H. J. Benton '24; R. J. Irish '24, E. G. Scherneck '23, in the line, and A. R. Saari '24, R. C. Whitten '25, and G. A. Carlson '24, in the backfield.

The fourth day out the men were put through a lively period of scrimmaging. The team tentatively chosen as the first squad worked smoothly. Captain Williams led the eleven from his old halfback position. In Sundt's former post at fullback, was M. E. Taft '24, who last year was used as substitute end. Taft is an able punter. B. H. Pearce '24, was attempting to fill the place of Bunge at center. He shows considerable promise, although lacking weight. The veteran, Hohlfield, and M. P. Belov '23, a heavy, speedy player, were the tackles; Christianson and Benton, the guards; Irish and Tebell, ends; Gibson, quarter, and C. S. Nolte '25, star of last year's freshmen, in right half.

Williams, who last season showed some remarkable exhibitions of open-field running, has raised his weight from 155 to 175 pounds without apparently lessening his speed.

The line is not heavy, nor is it notably light. It promises, however, to be one of the most aggressive and speedy the Cardinal has ever put upon the field. The backfield, if augmented by Barr, is composed at present of small, stocky men, with the exception of Taft, who is nearly 6 feet in height, but of slight build like the others.

The 1922 University of Wisconsin football schedule follows:

Oct. 7—Carleton College at Madison; 14—South Dakota University at Madison; 21—Indiana University at Madison; 28—University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 11—University of Illinois at Madison; 18—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 25—University of Chicago at Chicago.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Probability that the President will call an extra session of Congress is believed to be wanting. It was said at the White House that while the President had desired that the ship subsidy and other pressing matters should be taken up before the short session, he was not unalterably committed to it. His experience in Congress had convinced him that at the short session there was little chance for getting through legislation of such importance.

It is known that many members of both houses have intimated to the President that they do not favor an extra session. Some division is manifest in the Republican Party as to the advisability of trying to pass a subsidy bill at this time when the party will have to bear the responsibility for increased costs due to the new tariff and when former service men have been refused a bonus on the ground that the country could not afford it.

Of course, the claim will be put forth that a ship subsidy will bring profits of many fold over the subsidy. Still it will be an immediate demand for the payment of money and the profits will be in the future. Moreover, the former of the middle west are lukewarm because they do not see how it would benefit them. It is to meet this situation that a plan is under way now to broaden the bill so as to include inland waterways improvements and thus get agricultural support.

SARAZEN NOT TO PLAY

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27.—Eugene Sarazen, national open golf champion today notified officials of the southern open championship tournament, which starts here today, that he would not defend his title as southern open champion. Sarazen won this title last spring. Predictions were made today that about 280 will be the winning score and that 281, the figure that won the national open will not be in the money. The Belle Meade course, over which the tournament will be played is in wonderful shape. Visiting professionals have been lavished with praise, particularly of the putting greens.

APPOINTS REPRESENTATIVE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—J. D. Martin, president of the Southern Association, has been appointed to represent Commissioner E. M. Lane in charge of the city championship baseball series between the Cubs and the White Sox. It was announced by the commissioner here today. The series begins Oct. 4.

The New York Yankees spent their spare time in Boston, taking a light workout at Fenway Park in the morning and watching Brooklyn humble the Braves in the afternoon. Ball players do not like to stray away from the diamond, even when they get an occasional "day off."

SHIPOWNERS FORM  
\$1,000,000 COMBINE

Seven Leaders in American Maritime Industry Join Forces to Work for Its Upbuilding

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Seven leading steamship owners, it is reported here today, are forming in New York what is to be known as the Maritime Trust Company of America, capital \$1,000,000, the purpose of which will be the upbuilding of the United States shipping industry.

Application is said to have been made to the State Superintendent of Banks for permission to do business in New York State, and it is understood that a formal announcement of the organization plans and aims of the company will be made, perhaps within the next fortnight.

Active operators, private owners and builders of American tonnage, whose names are well known, are at the head of the project. Included among them are:

H. H. Raymond of the Clyde-Mallory Lines, president of the American Steamship Owners Association.

Frank C. Munson, president and principal owner of the Munson Lines operating its own tonnage and in addition acting as managing agent for the Shipping Board's South American passenger service.

R. Stanley Dollar, son of Capt. Robert Dollar of San Francisco, Cal., and New York, one of the leading factors in the development of the American export trade.

Clifford D. Mallory, head of the Mallory Transport Lines, now operating one of the principal overseas services of the Shipping Board.

Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

J. Howard Pew of the Sun Shipbuilding Corporation.

Ira D. Campbell, attorney for the American Steamship Owners' Association.

The principal business of the new corporation, it is said, will be the financing of shipping operations under the American flag.

For some time reports have prevailed in shipping circles that steps were under way to organize one or more large steamship companies to handle shipping under the flag of this country. The first of these came from the Pacific coast, and was followed by a visit to Washington of a number of well-known operators and owners, to discuss with the Shipping Board the possibilities of purchasing vessels now owned by the board.

Then came the report that a similar company, capitalized at varying amounts ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, was to be formed on the Atlantic coast.

Some time ago, Mr. Ferguson asserted in an address that a large company, well financed, was ready to take over the building of two immense liners, providing the ship subsidy bill was passed.

From those who profess to be familiar with the plans for organizing the new company, it was learned that the assumption prevails that the stock has already been subscribed for by the organizers, the names mentioned in the foregoing being among those who will make up the directorate of the company.

EXTRA SESSION  
LIKELIHOOD WANES

Subsidy Bill May Be Changed to Win Wider Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

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RAILWAY PROTEST  
ON MILEAGE BOOK

Use Would Entail Heavy Expense to Road, Officials Say

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Railroad representatives began today before the Interstate Commerce Commission an attack on proposals to establish a system of interchangeable mileage books for passenger transportation over all lines. By a recent act of Congress, the Interstate Commerce Commission was authorized to require the issuance and sale of such books by all railroads, and to fix a reasonable rate.

C. A. Fox, chairman of the Central Passenger Association, representing 143 railroads, declared that the effect of the proposal would be to accord a lower rate to a class of passengers more expensive to handle. Commercial traveling salesmen, theatrical companies and other classes which he characterized as "organized traffic," he said, would be able to obtain a discrimination against all of the traveling public if the commission allowed any reduction from present fares to purchasers of mileage books.

Mr. Fox estimated that the use of the books would impose an annual accounting expense of \$1,500,000 upon the railroads.

Supporters of the plan for mileage book issuance were prepared to submit evidence.

BAR URGED TO  
DEFEND COURT

Judge Clarke Calls for Placing Nation's Interests Above Selfish Ambitions

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press).—John H. Clarke, who recently resigned from the United States Supreme Court, in an address before members of the Cleveland Bar Association here last night called on all members of the bar to join in defense of the court against what he termed "the present period of criticism."

It is not for me to eulogize the United States Supreme Court. I believe it is more firmly imbedded in the affection of the people of the United States than ever, and because there is criticism of it, I urge the people not to be discouraged or the lawyers to be afraid.

Early Criticism Overcome

History shows that, beginning in 1793, the Supreme Court entered a fire of partisan criticism lasting for years. Then the court emerged more firmly entrenched than ever in the minds of the people.

Understanding the criticism from various parts of our country, coming from social and from political sources, I believe the people of the United States realize it is a pillar of our national Government and the keystone of our political fabric.

Free government is more complicated than any other. Its form in our country, with our local, state and national divisions, is the most complex system ever devised in the history of mankind and it will not work automatically nor by chance. It will work only by intelligent voters voting intelligently.

Problem of Selfish Interests

The problem that calls us to us is to see whether it is possible to change it. High time we heeded this call. General disrespect for law, a general feeling of unrest and discontent, the breaking up of our electorate into groups and blocs, every man seeking for himself alone and no man thinking of the country, these are the bar of Ohio and the United States.

There never was a time when the bar of Ohio and the nation offered as much to its profession, nor the accompanying responsibilities so great. I believe the bar of our State and country is equal to it, but I firmly believe that unless we act at once all will fall into the hands of external vigilance is the price of liberty.

WIDE APPEAL GIVEN  
LIBRARY LECTURES

With Shakespeare and art as the leading subjects in the free public lecture course to be given by the Boston Public Library on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons this winter, attention also will be given to such current subjects as radio communication and the Camp Fire girl.

Travel, literary and historical subjects go to make up a program appealing to a wide variety of interests.

The course will open on Oct. 5 with a lecture on Hawaii by Dr. Ellen Palmer, and will be followed on Oct. 8 by one on the creative genius of the American Negro by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A trip through the land of Evangeline, interesting experiences with birds and animals, life in the Australian bush are other subjects that will be presented. This course will be given in the lecture hall of the main library at Copley Square. Occasional lectures will be given at the branches.

GENERAL ELECTRIC  
GETS BRAZIL WORK

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 27.—Although a contract has not yet been signed, the Brazilian Government's newspaper, announces that the \$10,000,000 plan for the electrification of the Brazilian Central Railway will be taken over by the General Electric Company.

William B. Van Dyck, head of the General Electric Company in Brazil, said yesterday that work would begin as soon as the contract formally is signed. He expected that the work would require four years and that numerous technical men from the United States would be employed.

PRINCETON STARTS  
NEW YEAR WITH 2150

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Enrollment at Princeton this year, although still limited, is to be the largest in history. Dr. John Grier Hibben, president, announced yesterday at the exercises opening the new academic year.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty students, about 150 more than any previous year, matriculated yesterday.



Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions he presents. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## The Problems of War and Economics

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

For some time I have been intending to write you and express my appreciation of the editorials that have been appearing in the Monitor. Such articles as "The Right of Free Men to Work" (Aug. 31) and "Labor and the Injunction" (Sept. 3) I think are especially good and timely.

Why don't we go back to fundamentals in our efforts to correct present-day evils? Under the present system of production for profit you cannot reconcile the aspirations of the capitalist with those of the laborer. They are absolutely antagonistic. As at present constituted it is the business of the capitalist to exploit. His very existence depends upon his ability to do this. On the other hand the laborer's (and I refer to all those who work in any capacity) existence depends upon his ability to resist this tendency, as there is no existing agency capable of deciding just how far I shall go.

But I have no desire to write an article on economics. The point I want to make is that as Christian Scientists we are essentially radical. We are willing to acknowledge this along the lines of religion and medicine, where we are extremely so, but when it comes to economics or anything pertaining to it, we are apt to be conservative.

While I am at it, may I say something in regard to war? Everyone admits it to be absolutely wrong, yet there is no concerted effort being made to do away with it. Everyone seems to accept it as a necessary evil that should be hedged about with rules and regulations, forgetting that in times of passion "the sky is the limit." Why not commence to form public opinion for the purpose of having it outlawed, the same as has been done with the custom of dueling, which at one time was looked upon as a necessary instrument for settling disputes either of offense or defense, and rules and regulations. Here is another opportunity for being radical. Why not adopt the position that war is absolutely wrong without any qualifications? Refuse to accept anything in the way of compromise and deny any movement or action that tends to popularize war as a means of settling disputes either of offense or defense, or would mesmerize the people into a false sense of loyalty and patriotism.

In regard to popularizing war, the propaganda in this direction, when once it is recognized, is appalling, and the youth of the country is being prepared for the sacrifice when the time comes. Something must be done to antidote this, and I think such editorials as "Mobilizing Children Against War" in yesterday's Monitor (Sept. 15) should be multiplied.

J. ALLEN BARRIS.  
610 West One Hundred and Fifty-Second Street, New York City.  
Sept. 16, 1922.

## Prohibition and Labor

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Someone was kind enough to mail me two copies of The Christian Science Monitor, the issues of Aug. 31 and Sept. 5, 1922.

In the former an article appears upon the first page, written for the Monitor Bureau from Chicago, in which the question of the wet and dry interests were discussed. The copies are marked and I see that Organized Labor is reported to have been represented and that the representative assured his audience that virtually all of the 5,000,000 union workers of the country stood for beer and wine.

Representatives of the Monitor came in to see me some few weeks ago and we discussed at some length the Eighteenth Amendment, and I expressed my opinion to him. I have not been requested by the Monitor to express my views in this case, but the fact that the marked copies were sent to me is evidence that someone wanted me to see them. Therefore, without arguing the merits of the Eighteenth Amendment, I will express to you my thought, and it is this:

Mr. Van Horne is not the mouthpiece of the Labor movement. He is not expressing the views of the organized workmen of America. If he was authorized by anyone to speak for the Labor movement, the one that authorized him is usurping authority that does not belong to him. No man from the head of the great organized Labor movement of America down, has any right to speak for the organized workers on the wet or dry question, for there are many thousands of working men who voted against the saloon and are pleased at the result, and the American working men realize that they cannot win their battles drunk.

In your issue of Sept. 5th, also, a marked editorial, "Labor and the In-

junction," you discuss the injunction obtained by Attorney-General Daugherty against the striking railway shopmen.

I am very much pleased with the editorial and I am glad to think that a newspaper can speak editorially without fear or favor.

J. W. KLINE,  
General President, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers,  
2322 Washington Blvd., Chicago.  
Sept. 15, 1922.

## How Many Would Answer?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am thankful for the The Christian Science Monitor and for the fearless way in which it handles questions. Your efforts in connection with the Turkish situation have appealed to me and I hope they will awaken the nations to their duty. I enjoyed this morning reading the editorial "Is there no Cromwell today?" It occurred to me to write and offer the suggestion to you for your consideration, that you ask the following question:

How many people in the United States, Great Britain or France will support to the utmost any leader or leaders who will take immediate steps to end forever Turkish atrocities? Send us your names.

What I have in mind is for such a flood of names to come in in answer to the question that it will give the needed courage to some one or more to take the lead at once and go to the task unhesitatingly and with vigor. I believe the majority of the people of the earth, especially those of the Christian nations, have been horrified and sickened to the limit with the Turkish atrocities and that they would stand squarely behind any man or set of men who would take the lead to put a stop to such atrocities forever. It can be done and surely should be done. If it is right that it should be done, now is the time. Waiting will not make it more right. We are sick and tired of waiting that has been done for years and years.

O. B. HAGER.  
Danville, Va., Sept. 18, 1922.

## An Anti-Padlock Society

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A late issue of The Christian Science Monitor mentions the Padlock Society, and quotes the following as the pledge of that organization: "I promise to try my utmost never to say an unkind thing about anyone, whether true or untrue."

I am considering founding an Anti-Padlock Society. If anyone robs me, or robs anybody else, I pledge myself to speak very unkindly both to him and of him, and to as many people as I conveniently can. If I should fail to do so, I should regard myself as being a party to any robberies which he subsequently might commit.

I consider the society and its pledge as a piece of silly sentimentality, and was glad to see that The Monitor only mentioned it, without any expression of approval.

W. A. WILLARD.  
3134 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Sept. 9, 1922.

## COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C., Sept. 27.—The American Cotton Association places the condition of cotton at 49.8 of normal and the yield at 715,000 bales. The association's report says that 73 per cent of the crop is opening prematurely. It is said that there will be no late fruitage of crop which will be largely gathered by Oct. 1.

## FALL TOUR

To Europe, visiting France, Britain and Italy, sailing October 31 on the S. S. HOMERIC

Small party. Best arrangements returning to New York Dec. 30th.

Deluxe Cruises to the MEDITERRANEAN

S. S. LAPLAND—January 19, 1923  
S. S. ADRIATIC—February 24, 1923

Visiting Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain, Algeria, Tunis, Holy Land, Egypt, Nile, Suez, Aden, India, Ceylon, and Japan. Read for booklet. Circulars on request.







## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## ILLINOIS

PEORIA—Continued

## In Full Swing—

Our Tenth Semi-Annual  
Sale of Furniture, Rugs  
and Draperies—

And it has been many a year since  
we have been able to offer such gen-  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Significance of Books

By H. M. TOMLINSON

WRITER may never guess what passages of his work will have most significance for his readers. He will never know just what it is he makes, any more than one knows of the impress of one's personality on others. The writer thinks he is giving to us something he sees quite clearly and comprehends in a unique way; but as soon as we take it from him it is transformed. It is another matter with a different spirit. It is ours, and not his. An author is naturally surprised when we thank him for what he has done, because he fails to see what we are talking about.

An author with whom admirers do not correspond as fearfully as they do with some creators of attractive fiction, but who does receive a number of tokens of gratitude, told me that what usually moves his correspondents to address him makes him feel as embarrassed as though he got valentines meant for a young and handsome man. He feels as if he had been sailing, all unconsciously, under false colors. He would sweat his identity is not what his admirers think, nor his books the kind of literature they would read. He said it was most confusing, and that whenever a reader wrote and asked for the privilege of meeting him, he felt it would amount to the same thing if he were represented at the interview by the village postman. At times he did not recognize as his own a sentence from one of his books, quoted in a letter as a mystic intimacy between author and reader. He is compelled to confirm that child as his own, so to speak, by turning up its birth certificate.

## Words Belong to Their Readers

And when this man has assured himself that he is, after all, guilty of those words, then he can see them but as common words, words to which he attaches no special value, words of small import, words that might have been picked up in the street and fathered by anybody, words that would lose themselves in a crowd because they are ordinary, meek and obedient words all of the name of Jones. But he, and no other man, did on a certain day begot them; they are his though he had forgotten them. No wonder, too, he did not recognize them, for they have been given a value he did not attach to them, and he is assured also they shine with a light which he wishes he could see, but honestly admits he cannot. In a certain sense, therefore, they are not his words at all, but belong to his readers, who adopted them when they were cast forth, and brought them up. Another writer I know, whose name is widely honored, is instantly given to an expression of distress and repugnance, and is moved to an instant repudiation of himself, by any warm and innocent reference to that part of his work which first made him noteworthy, and what is certainly most admirable and significant.

The word that has been uttered, or the simple object that has been touched by a friend, acquires a new meaning. A father casually puts in his pocket a shell his child found on a holiday beach, and forgets it. Long after, he finds it again, and it is then a token that he may almost fear. A man recalls today with a feeling of awe some simple words, which he barely heard at the time, spoken by a comrade on the battle ground. These things have a momentary meaning, and afterwards a different meaning which at least seems momentous.

## Literature Cannot Be Measured

There are critics who seek criteria as exact for the estimation of books as the standards natural scientists use for the measurement of facts. But literature is another affair altogether. It cannot be measured, as every critic brings to the task of estimating the value of a book his own imponderable and incalculable personality, which alone gives his estimate its value, but at the same time isolates it as something we may ignore or not, as we please. A book gains or loses something because of the mere time and circumstances in which we read it. I remember an old library, with its windows overlooking ships and the sea, in which I told a man, on one of my first holidays, that I had not read Sir Thomas Browne, and he recalled that man stood in the shadow of a corner with his face to the volumes, took down one, and read such sentences as begin: "Now since these dead bones," and "But the inquiry of oblivion blindly scattereth her poppy." What a time that was, and what circumstances, and what a book! How is it possible for me not to add something now to those pages whenever I open them? What would be the exact value of my estimate of the prose of Sir Thomas Browne?

And again, for some scenes, and some books, there is no telling why we like them. If we were challenged to explain an odd preference or two of our own to the learned and-wise, it would be pleasant to have to run for a train. I found myself, this week, after putting a book in my pocket, walking along a road having an ancient and dingy shipyard wall on one side, and a high Devonshire hedge on the other. It is not a highroad. It leads to nowhere in particular. It is used mainly by dock-workers, and fishermen. There is a gate, always open, because broken, where the road turns to an estuary, and the yard and waste land within, bounded by the foreshore, used to be a shipbreaker's premises, but the work has been abandoned, for these are hard times.

## Where the Book Led

In a sense I did not choose to go there, but that is the way I went. One turns in that direction without giving a thought, when a book is in the pocket. There will be nobody in the yard but some waggles, and a robin who will sit on the butt of a mast and cock one eye, in impudent silence, at this intruder. When the

wagtails make their short abrupt runs close to the brook, it will be as startling as if the silent yard had been caught, out of the corner of the eye, turning in its sleep. In the bolt-holes of a dry stern-post, founded in grass and yellow charcoal, I sit to read, the wasps make nests, and go briskly in and out of doors on their urgent business. In the creek below a schooner is rotting on the mud; glasswort grows under her bilges. Her deck is bleached. Near me is the skeleton of ship's skylight, for all its glass is gone, and growing up through it is tall willow-herb and hemp-agrimony. The shipbreaker's office is just beyond. He has not been in it since the war began. The office was, once upon a time, a place round which cataracts roared off Cape Horn, for it used to be a deck-house. The name boards of the ships which the shipbreaker once dismantled, his trophies, are nailed to one side of it, "Bidad," "Mary Rose," "Minerva," "Malabar," "Warwick Castle," "Annie Pascoe," and many others. I don't know anything of those ships. I wish I did. Flukes of anchors and red mounds of cables appear everywhere above the rising tide of flowers and herbage. The place has a small, strange and good. Why should the "Book of Common Prayer" seem to read better there than in church? What literary critic could tell me that?

## Mr. Binyon's Verse

Selected Poems of Laurence Binyon

New York: The Century Company, 1922. Pp. 128. Price, \$2.

To trace the sources of Mr. Binyon's inspiration is an easy task. Matthew Arnold looms large, and Browning is not far behind. Wordsworth's shadowy figure appears now and again. If the fresher work were in any sense an improvement, there would be little cause for criticizing this tendency of Mr. Binyon's to hark back. But, alas! "Tristram's End" is but a pale echo of Arnold.

"Sirmione" can hold no place beside "Pauline." It is true that Browning in later days eyed askance this marvelous outpouring of his youth, but to the poetry lover it remains a constant delight. "Sirmione" has some passages of exquisite beauty. Witness:

Where is the Day,  
Bright, blue, a dream, that on this same  
cliff-top  
Fretted light shadows on old olive stems  
By whose gray, riven roots like scarlet  
The little poppies burned? Where those  
clear hues  
Of water, melted to diviner blues  
In the deep distance of each radiant bay,  
But close beneath us, past the narrowed  
edge  
Of shadow from sheer crag and jutting  
ledge,  
Shallows upon the low reef into gold.  
A ripple of keen light forever rolled  
Up to the frail reed sighing on the shore?  
Where are those mountains far-enthroned  
and near  
Above the glittering water's slumberous  
heat,  
With old blanching towns sprinkled about  
their feet,  
Lifting majestic shoulders, that each side  
Of that steep misty northern chasm divide,  
Where, ambushed in the dim gulf ere they  
leap  
Will spirits of the Wind and Thunder  
sleep?

But turn to "Pauline." You will say that this source is immensely better. "The Dryad" is another reminiscent poem. What has the lex heard,  
What has the laurel seen,  
That the pale edges of their leaves are  
stirred?  
What spirit stole between?  
Is a brave start. The description of

## An Odyssey of Mongolia

Beasts, Men and Gods

Dr. Ferdinand Ossendowski was known in Russia as a man of education, and had taught economic geography in Petrograd while the tsars yet ruled. Therefore, the Bolsheviks deduced in their simple and direct way, he must be a menace to the Soviet system, which has been unable to find as yet any place for men of learning. So Dr. Ossendowski fled, early in 1920, and chose the route through Mongolia for his escape. The story of his adventures he calls "Beasts, Men and Gods," but the classifications interlock. In few instances were the beasts of the forest as great a problem to the fugitive as the more savage men, both Whites and Reds, while among the Mongols were "hy men" held scarcely lower in esteem than Buddha himself.

Politically, the chronicle reveals the Mongol aspirations toward autonomy in a new light. While the author takes no side and tells only his personal experiences, you see the rapacity of the Chinese, the wavering and cruel policy of the Russians, both Red and White, capitalizing the almost Quaker-like submission of the Mongols, who seek only peace in which to tend their flocks and worship their placid Buddha. Not the least interesting chapter is the recital of the dream of Baron Ungern von Sternberg, Kolchak's representative, who freed Urya from Chinese domination. He rhapsodized over his vision of a Mongol state from the Pacific and Indian oceans to the Volga, established by a greater than Genghis Khan himself, a veritable United States of Asia. This ferocious baron is the most interesting figure in the doctor's story. Thus did he sum up Bolshevism in its relation to the world:

"The Great War proved that humanity must progress upward toward higher ideals; but then appeared that curse (revolution) which was seen and felt by Christ, the Apostle John, Buddha, the first Christian martyrs, Dante, Leonardo da Vinci, Goethe, and Dostoyevsky. It appeared, turned back the wheel of progress, and blocked our road to the Divinity. Rev-



Anatole France

Drawn from a photograph © Kadel &amp; Herbert

## Life in Flower

La Vie En Fleur

Par Anatole France.  
Paris: Calmann-Lévy.  
Price 1 fr. 75 c.

He resigns himself in retrospect, with a child's humility, to the guidance of an unseen hand, the hand of one walking by his side. And, withal, while the mist of distance he sees by his own infancy being led into the unfamiliar paths of life, he watches as proudly as though he himself had been the unseen guide also. No longer a child, he is able to recall the child's helpless wonder: nor yet the unseen guide, but now, in the light of experience, apprehending exactly why the hand whose fingers the child feels upon his wrist has drawn him this way rather than that, or that way rather than this.

Thus are the pride and humility of understanding fused within him. And if, writing down his retrospective vision, recounting those childish experiences, he is able to give tender expression to that commingling of emotions, his autobiographical pages, however fragmentary, will be worth a whole library of memorial tomes concerning his name and fame and complied by other persons when he is no longer able to make his own chronicle. Though a second person may, expertly enough, "mark the height achieved, the main result," none but himself can put on record the "golden instants and bright days" whose greater significance John Massfield has emphasized so beautifully in one of his noblest verses.

## His Own Best Biographer

In another sense as well as in this Anatole France his own best biographer, for the humane irony that colors his maturest outlook saves him from the pitfall that brings dismay to so many autobiographers, that of exaggerating the importance of one's early occasions. It would be hard to find a more delicious example than M. France's new book of how a man ought to memorialize "the day before yesterday," as Richard Middleton entitled his own poetic fragment of autobiography. Of course, the student who knows M. France's early volumes of reminiscence will not need any recommendation about "La Vie en Fleur," but those unacquainted with them must surely require only the stimulus of this latest of the series to take them to his predecessors, "Le Livre de Mon Ami," "Pierre Nozière," and "Petit Pierre." "La Vie en Fleur" is exquisitely named: in it is described, by means of a series of episodes, the intellectual and emotional flowering of the young Anatole France up to the moment of his entrance into the society of his elders. He confesses that the episodes are "faithful memoirs disguised," his narrative pursues no particular method, but, as he tells us, he has preferred to adopt the plan of Madame de Caylus, who objected that her mind "was not tranquil enough" to dictate her memoirs. "Oh, well," said her son readily, taking up his pen, "we will call them 'Souvenirs,' and you need not bother about any order of dates, nor sequence of events."

## Illuminates His Personality

It does not matter by what name, souvenirs or memoirs, we classify this fruit of Anatole France's retrospec-

tion, such being the least important factor in work so vital, so valuable as an illumination of a rare and noble personality in its formative period. There is a chapter in which is related how, at 12 years of age, he remarked to his chum that "One doesn't give enough." Forthwith they formed a private charitable organization. Between them they possessed 45 sous to bestow on the poor and lowly. Alas! the action made Anatole France, as he confesses, a little Pharisee. But, we are informed in a memorable passage:

I was disposed at this time to take for mine the ideas of others. I have corrected that since, and I now know that I owe as much to strange people as to my countrymen, to the ancients as to the moderns, and notably to the Greeks, to whom I owe most of all, to whom I would like to owe more, for whatever we know of reasonableness, about the universe and man, comes to us from them.

The school days of young Anatole are dwelt on lovingly, as are the people by whom he was surrounded and for whom he conceived an abiding affection. There is a portrait of the peasant Justine, a serving-maid in his parents' household. Always in a state of panic in her kitchen was Justine, her hands and face black, her hair untidy—a hopeless slattern throughout her humble career, and yet the sweetness and charm of her "servile intelligence" made an irresistible appeal.

## The Portrait of "Justine"

And although there are 30 "souvenirs" altogether, in which we are introduced to every sort and condition of people, maiden-aunts and mentors, parents and public dignitaries, schoolboys and artists—each brought before us as vividly as the author himself has seen them, each as true as a master hand can make them; yet that portrait of Justine is never over-faced. "Justine," the earnest boy of 12 impatiently exclaims, "do you realize that Spartacus, the head of a horde of slaves, defied the four praetorian armies, and three consular armies, and that he forced the Senate to send against him the legions of Crassus and Pompey. . . . But at that point Justine interrupted him. 'I must remove the lentils which are on the fire, for there is nothing that sticks to the bottom of the pan so much as lentils.'"

In none other of these delightful pages is revealed quite so dully the essential Anatole France, author of "Sylvestre Bonnard." For when out of that blossoming boyhood emerged a career which has been as rich and full-flowered as any in our decade, the score of classic volumes that crowned the life of always of eager life, always a treasury of the humble, of the universal scholar, the universal Justine.

THOMAS MOULZ.

There is also something to be said for magazine illustration these parlous times. And the things that may be said are surprisingly good. The artists (for they are artists) have taken a marvelous knack at making their medium of black and white tell. There is felicity in composition, figures lose their long-held stiffness, and are actually more interesting pictorially than on the printed page. The list of the artists and their excellences is much too large to print, but suffice it to say that the average moderate-priced illustrated monthly, weekly or what not, becomes much more pleasant pictorially than a few years ago found it.

## Two Famous Brothers

H. B. and Laurence Irving:

By Judith Brown.  
New York: The Century Company, 1922. Pp. 176. Price, \$2.

It is a handicap to be born the son of a great father. The ambitious son who follows a brilliant father has, in a sense, to fight the father whose name he is all the time proud to bear. It is so in politics. It is so in art. It is especially so on the stage, in the case of H. B. Irving and his brother, Laurence, with both of whom Mr. Brereton deals as a friend, as an admirer, and as one who has an acute understanding of the medium in which they worked. While the sons' first contact with their father was and is a matter of compatibility of temper had wrecked his marriage—they grew to know him, and to know him was to honor him. They made secure their own careers always in the consciousness of the greatness of their father; and both, Laurence in particular, were bound by close ties of affection to their mother. Their reciprocal devotion shines as a beacon in the history of their vivid, wonderful, but seldom placid lives.

The greater part of the book deals with "H. B." Irving, the brilliant son who inherited much of his father's unique talent and yet made for himself a distinguished career, in its way not less remarkable than that of Henry Irving himself.

## A Sympathetic Biographer

Sympathetic insight in a biographer is a great quality. Mr. Brereton possesses it in an illuminating degree. He never obtrudes himself; he has the gift of intimacy allied with the capacity to stand aside, as it were, to let the personality of his subject tell its own tale. He sketches, briefly but adequately, "H. B.'s" life at Oxford, his first adventures in acting, the revelation of early promise, the studious, earnest, intense and delightfully fresh and gay nature of the man, who in selecting the stage as against the bar as a career, endowed British drama with a wealth of histrionic talent the memory of which will never fade.

The manner in which he won from those who were his father's most enthusiastic followers, praise and devotion, hardly less sincere in quality, by sheer force of natural aptitude and ceaseless labor, is told in this book with a wealth of illustration which almost makes the volume a history of the stage during the period from 1897 to 1918.

Harry Irving's first appearance in America was on Oct. 1 at the Amsterdam Theatre, New York. His reception by the press was not too kindly. He dreaded the American interviewer, but, curiously enough, it was an American interviewer, who, struck with the modesty of the actor, wrote a very fair and judicious estimate of "H. B.'s" charmingly revealing simplicity and sincerity of his nature.

## "H. B." a Great Hamlet

What was his greatest part? Undoubtedly, it was the part of Hamlet. Others gave him great psychological opportunity, such as Dr. Jekyll, and Mathias in "The Bells." But around Hamlet there is a glamour for every aspiring actor; and, despite the fact that it was a highly courageous venture to essay to put his all into a characterization that critics and public believed only the father could successfully achieve, "H. B." made his Hamlet a thing of beauty, a memorable experience to every playgoer fortunate enough to see it.

No reflections regarding "H. B." are complete or just that ignore another side of his character—his passion for criminology. Busy as he ever was with his dramatic work, he never rested upon his laurels; carefully as he prepared his lectures, he found time to produce works on crime and criminals that are monuments of industry and research.

Laurence Irving's life, unlike that of Harry, was clouded almost throughout. A lovable character, dominated by a high sense of duty, he never reached the full measure of achievement, which, though long withheld, was at last surely promised.

Experience in Russia, when financial stringency at home prevented his taking up a diplomatic career, colored his artistic leanings, though not his temperament, with the "dread and gloomy pigments of Russian tragedy. Some of the plays he wrote—and he had considerable literary ability—did not appeal to the public who disliked the sordid, and preferred, in the main, a pleasant illusion to a grim reality. He lacked the gift of comedy. It was a fatal defect. His "Peter the Great" was highly promising as the work of a young writer, but its pervading gloom destroyed its appeal and it was given only 33 times at the Lyceum.

## An Unexpected Strain

It is strange that, in both H. B. and Laurence, there was that unexpected strain, and in two such buoyant natures, which in the one case found its escape in the study of crime and in the other in a disposition to deal with the seamy side of life.

Laurence appeared in New York in April, 1909, in "The Incubus," of which

only two performances were given. He returned, however, in the autumn and presented the same play under the title of "The Affinity," in many American cities. As an actor, he was a worthy successor of Sir Henry. He had a deep understanding of his subjects and a comprehensive intellectual grasp of dramatic situations.

They were a wonderful family. The book is a story of mighty and unselfish devotion to art and of human qualities that annoble by contact, even in literary recollection, with them. In a compass not too lengthy, Mr. Brereton has succeeded in giving the essential features of the lives of H. B. and Laurence; and at the same time he has faithfully reproduced the atmosphere, which was the creation of their great father, in which they first approached careers similar to his—an atmosphere that persisted.

Mr. Brereton has told a noble story with restraint and unflinching sympathy. We commend his book, not only to lovers of the theater, but to the even wider notice of those who are thrilled and inspired by an example of lives consecrated to an ideal.

## England's Foreign Policy

The Growth of British Policy

By Sir T. B. Seely.  
Cambridge University Press, 1922. Pp. 176. Price, 17s. 6d.

Seely's history of the foreign policy of England—it might almost be said, of international relations in Europe—from the time of Elizabeth to the time of William III, was the work of his later years. He was occupied with it from about 1887 until 1896, and he left it almost ready for publication. It was really his magnum opus. It is now republished in one volume for the first time, and the Cambridge University Press is to be congratulated on the circumstance which has successfully reduced this bulky work to a convenient and manageable form.

The name of Seely is not likely to be denied a place among the foremost names of British historians, but it has suffered and is still suffering from the change of outlook and temper which has overtaken almost every school of thought in recent years, and not least the school of history. For Seely was, in the first place, the apostle of Empire, and in the second place a churchman. His whole interpretation of history (for he would never condescend to be a mere chronicler) was inspired by the ideas of imperialism and his conception of the paramount importance of religious influences in the past, if not in the future. These were the leading conceptions of his work from the beginning; the one is expressed in "Eccles Homo" (published when he was only 45 years old) and the other in "The Expansion of England," written nearly 30 years later. Both are blended together in his last and best known work, and yet his greatest work; and both have now fallen out of fashion or at any rate suffered a reaction. If this volume, by its compact and handy form, attracts new readers of Professor Seely's work, it may supply a timely correction to the prevalent materialism and nationalism of historical teaching. The latest intellectual fashion may succeed in making its predecessor look absurdly out of date; but in course of time it suffers a similar fate. The day will come when Seely will once more enter into his own. There is certainly no work in which the immense mass of historical detail that Seely handles is presented more lucidly or more vigorously than in this book.

For the STUDENT

Schedule, Speeches, Addresses and Memoirs of Sir Thomas Browne, Bart., 1633-1682. Edited by J. B. Seely. Pp. 176. Price, 17s. 6d.

Seely's History of the Foreign Policy of England, 1558-1702. Pp. 176. Price, 17s. 6d.

Seely's History of the Foreign Policy of England, 1702-1801. Pp. 176. Price, 17s. 6d.

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## In Other People's Houses

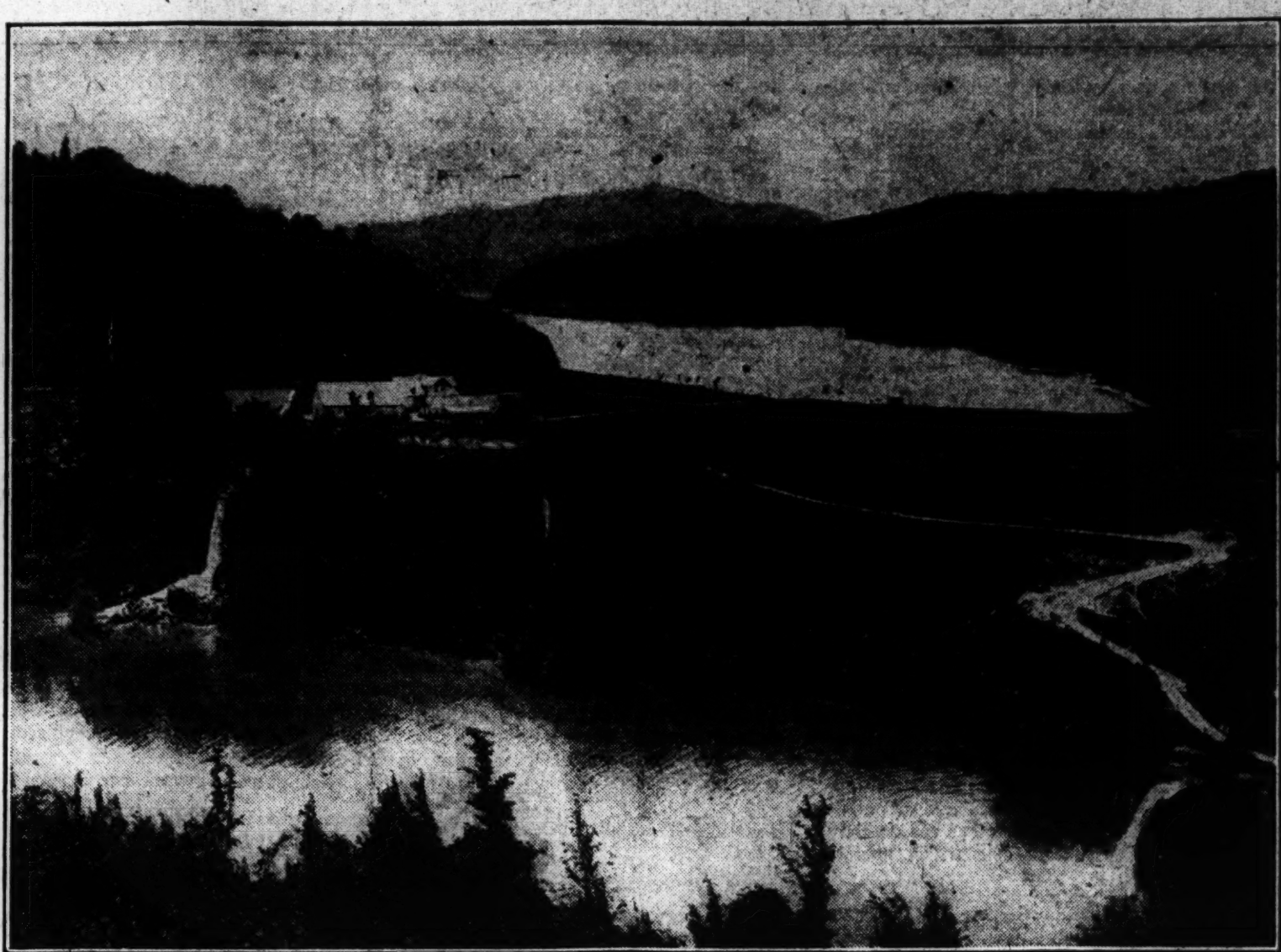
O H, WELL, I thought, as I put down a new volume fresh from the pen of a famous author, here is recompense for being unknown. I can disagree radically with this man of letters and no one will take any notice. Why should I not disagree? How can I help it, for here, leaping out from the pages of his latest success (really except for these few sentences, a most delightful collection of essays), are these words:—

"I hate solitude. And I dislike to be master of things that are not mine. 'Be careful not to break us,' say the glass and china. 'You'd better not spill ink on me,' growls the carpet. 'None of your dog-eared, thumb-marking, back-breaking tricks here!' snarl the books."

I waste only a flickering moment of sympathy on him. He may know many things. In fact it is not a question of may but does—one has but to saunter through this volume to be convinced of that fact—yet somehow he has misjudged, a most delectable experience. For to be alone in the house of another—just come with me and see for yourself.

It is dusk when little swirls of pebbles and leaves down the long driveway to the turnpike signal the last departure. All is quiet. I have the house, that is, the house proper, entirely to myself. Somewhere off in the ell, is a general maid of the rare avis species today, who is preparing my supper and later will prepare my bed and "just a place of something" before I seek that bed. But it is at least an hour before supper time. I go first into the parlor, in spite of the forbidding sound of "parlor." What is it that makes that word, soft and euphonious enough to the ear, a word that chills? Do you suppose it is because of the ever-remembered solemnity of our childhood, "Will you walk into my parlor, said the Spider to the Fly?"

But no blight could stay long in the mind of one who stepped across the threshold of this room. And I do not go much beyond the threshold, feeling that I may be intruding upon those dear beings of other days, whose presence still gives the room its air of distinction, of gentility, and of exquisite hospitality. The color? It really could not matter, for no harmony of hue could mar the atmosphere of this east room. Yet as a matter of fact the color is a dull old rose. Here are velvet coverings on chairs and sofas, a moquette carpet in the softest of tones, no portieres, a beautiful Adam mirror over the fireplace, candlesticks with crystal "drops," and a thin-tinted yet sweet spinet. There are books everywhere if the house, always scattered round in a last-glance fashion, but all in this room seem to belong to other days. Although, this much-handled, leaf-turned-down volume of Sara Orne Jewett's Letters, which happens



Plitvice Lakes, Croatia

Photo: H. Mosinger, Zagreb, Croatia

to be open, seems startlingly of the present, when she writes, in 1884: "Ireland is backward, and when she is equal to being independent and free to make her own laws, I suppose the way will be opened, and she will be under grace of herself, instead of tutors and governors in England."

Nothing in this room shows such unlovely disposition from glass and china, carpet and books, as our essayist seems to feel in his solitude. Quite to the contrary everything in this room, of the past, reaches out to the visitor in appealing friendliness and reminiscence. As you turn the pages of the Song Folio you can almost hear the plaintive melody of "Loet Star of My Home." You know, though, as well as you know that sound of the night breeze in the poplars just outside these windows, that in spite of the theme she who sang this ballad must have been that sparkling coquette, who fifty years ago had so many suitors that—but this is gossip and gossip about the one-time daughter of the house has no place here.

"I dislike to be master of things that are not mine," wrote my antagonist. Calling him that gives me an important feeling as though I were a co-competitor of this man of letters instead of an unknown dreamer, in a lovely old country house an hour's ride from Boston. He may dislike to be master, but I am liking it at this moment better than anything else. For the masterless house tells me things it never would tell were its own. But as I listen the room is getting dark, so I cross to the mantel, and the match-safe and light the candles. In candle light the old-rose tassels on the rocking chair in the corner, swaying in the wind, invite me. And once within its depths I need no Barrie, as in his Tribute to Meredith, to summon forth in dear array the one-time dwellers in this house.

With a bend of the head I can look out upon the meadow, separated from the buckwheat field by an old stone wall. Beyond is the road, from which at this moment as if to give the right accompaniment to my reminiscence, comes the sound of hoof beats. I turn back quickly to the candle-tit upon the mantel, knowing that if I look long at the outer world gliding lights will flash around the curve of the road, and other music will be in the air than that of the horse's feet on the turnpike.

And in turning back my attention is drawn to the sheen of candle glow on polished metal, beneath the portrait of the Old Gentleman. The collection of small silver souvenirs had belonged to him in the days before he was called that. He seems, to nod his head indulgently at me as I pick up first one piece and then another. But the smile that comes is very tender as I touch one—a little face-powder case, with an inscription in French which delicately forbids my trying to decipher. After all, what business have I with their secrets just because I happen to be left alone in this sanctuary?

## Atlantic Rollers

Do you dare face the wind now? Such a wind, Bending the hardy cliff-grass all one way, Hurling the breakers in huge battle-play On these old rocks, whose age leaves time behind. . . . See how the billows race Landward in white-manned squadrons that are shot With spark of sunshine. When they leap in sight First, on the clear horizon, they flick white. The blue profundity; then, as clouds shift, Are grey, and umber, and pale amethyst; Then, great green ramparts in the bay uplift. Perfect a moment, ere they break and fall In fierce white smother on the rocky wall. —John Presland.

## Philip Freneau's Modernness

Here was a man equipped by nature for a true poet, a man with a message, yet dwarfed and silenced by his environment. America was not ready for her singer. It took half a century more to make way in the wilderness for the new message that had been whispered to Freneau in his young manhood. Had he been a great world poet he would have been heard despite all difficulties, he would have trampled down the barriers about him and compelled his age to listen, but the task was beyond him. America to this day has produced no poet who single-handed and alone could have performed such a labor of Hercules. . . . In June, 1788, the very year that witnessed the Kilmarnock edition of Burns, there appeared from the press of Francis Bailey of Philadelphia the first collected edition of Freneau's poems. It was published with hesi-

tation; its author was at sea; for more than a year the manuscript had been in the hands of the printer. From his advertisement it appears that his only hope for the success of the volume lay in its satire and songs of the Revolution, which, as they had appeared "in the newspapers and other periodicals in the different states of America during the late war," had been read with "avidity and pleasure."

This volume to this day has never received the consideration which it deserves. It was the first collection of poems deserving of the name ever made by an American poet. But it is far more than a mere bibliographical curiosity; it contained the first germs of true original poetry that America produced. It was, moreover, the work of a man who was not content merely to follow, but who left his contemporaries behind and pushed vigorously, though crudely, it must be confessed, into untrodden regions and blazed pathways in the wilderness. Had he like the later Longfellow been allowed to seek the European sources of culture and to live easily in poetic environment, who may tell what would have been the result?

Had this early volume been an English book, it long ago would have figured largely in the histories of the romantic and naturalistic movement which resulted in the outburst of songs that have marked our present century. That Freneau was a pioneer in the dim, romantic world that was to be explored by Coleridge and Poe no one may doubt who reads his "House of Night"; that he was a pioneer in the movement that succeeded in throwing off the chain forged by Pope is evident from even a cursory examination of his edition, "The Wild Honey-suckle," for instance, which was written in 1788, twelve years before the appearance of the "Lyrical Ballads," is as spontaneous and as free from Pope as anything by Wordsworth. It is a nature lyric written with the eye upon the object, without recollection of other poetry, and it draws from the humble flower a lesson for humanity in the true Wordsworthian manner. Before Freneau, American poetry had been full of the elegance, the yew, and the Babylonian willow, the night-gale, the lark—the flora and the fauna of Hebrew and British bards. . . . In Freneau we find for the first time the actual life of the American forest—the wild pink, the slim, the wild honey-suckle, the pumpkin, the black-bird, the squirrel, the "loquacious whip-poor-will"—and in addition to this the varied life of the American tropic islands. We find for the first time examples of that true poetic spirit that could find poetry in humble and even vulgar things; that further, more, like Burns, could draw from the phenomena of lowly nature deep lessons for human life. He sees the reflection of the stars in the bosom of the river:

Put when the tide had ebbed away The scene fantastic with it fled, A bank of mud around me lay, And sea-weed on the river's bed.

And from this he draws the obvious moral. Consider what Pope would have said of mud. Indeed, to appreciate Freneau, one must habituate one's self to the atmosphere of the classic age and view things from the classic point of view. Whether Freneau influenced the actual life of the American forest broke away from the eighteenth century methods it is useless to ask. We may observe, however, that Freneau's poems were known and read freely in England at the dawn of the critical period in British poetry, and that even Scott could "lift" without comment a whole line from one of them.—Fred Lewis Pattee, in "Sidelights on American Literature."

## Originality

Where lies the difficulty of creating that taste by which a truly original poet is to be relieved? Is it in breaking the bonds of custom, in overcoming the prejudices of false refinement, and displacing the aversions of inexperience?—Wordsworth.

## Captain Tom Bowline

There is a notable building in our dock road, the Board of Trade offices, retired a little way from the traffic behind a screen of plane trees. Not much more than its parapet appears behind the foliage. By those offices, on fine evenings, I find one of our ancient, Captain Tom Bowline. Why he favors the road there I do not know. It would be a reasonable reason, but occult. The electric trams and motor buses annoy him. And not one of the young stokers and deckhands just ashore and paid off, or else waiting at a likely corner for the skipper and his honorable records. They do not know that once, in that office, Tom was a famous and respected figure. There he stands at times, outside the place which knew him well, but has forgotten him, wearing his immortal reefer jacket, his notorious tall white hat and his humorous trousers—short, round, substantial columns—with a broad line of braid down each leg. . . .

As long ago as 1885 he landed from his last ship, and has been with us ever since, watching the land marks go. "The sea," he said to me once, "the sea has gone. When I look down this road and see it so empty—(the simple truth is it was noisy with traffic)—I feel I've overstayed my time allowance. My ships are firewood and wreckage. My officers are only funny portraits in offices that run ten-thousand-ton steamers. Poplar? This isn't Poplar. I feel like Robinson Crusoe—only I can't find a footprint in the place."

The sun has dropped behind the black serration of the western city. Now the River and all the lower world loses substance, becomes vaporous and unreal. Moving so fast then? But the definite sky remains, a hard dome of glowing saffron based on thin girders of iron clouds. The heaven alone is trite and plain. The wharves, the factories, the ships, the docks, all the material evidence of ships and industry, merge into a dim spectra show in which a few lights burn, fumbling with ineffectual beams in dissolution. Out on the river a dark body moves past; it has bright eyes and hoots dimly as it goes.

There is a hush, as though at sunset the world had really resolved and had stopped moving. But from the waiting steamer looming over us, a gigantic and portentous bulk, a thin wisp of steam burns from a pipe, and hangs across the vessel. . . . Yet the hum of steam is too subdued a sound in the palpable and oppressive dusk to be significant. Then a boatswain's pipe rends the heavy dark like the gleam of a sword, and a great voice, awed by nothing, roars from the steamer's bridge. There is a sudden commotion, we hear the voice again, and answering cries, and by us, towards the black chasm of the River in which hovers groups of moving planets, the mass of the steamer glides, its pale funnel mounting over us like a column. Out she goes, turning broadside on a shadow sprinkled with stars, then makes slow way down stream, a travelling constellation occulting one after another all the fixed lights. . . .

"Well," says Tom, "they can still do it. They don't want any help old Tom could give aboard her. A good man there. Where's the boat for, I wonder?"—H. M. Tomlinson, in "London River."

## To a Seamew

The lark knows no such rapture, Such joy no nightingale, As ways the anguished measure Wherein thy wings take pleasure: Thy love may no man capture, Thy pride may no man quail; The lark knows no such rapture, Such joy no nightingale. —Algernon Charles Swinburne.

## The Philosopher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE term "philosopher" is derived from two Greek words meaning fond of wisdom. This derivation, however, only precipitates philosophy into a sea of speculation, unless we find a definite answer to the question, What is wisdom? Centuries ago, in the justice halls of Judea, Pilate, interrogating Jesus, asked, "What is truth?" From a human standpoint, such a challenge, embracing, as it does, the same points of contact as the ancient query, "Which is first, the egg or the bird?" reverts like a revolving wheel, until an appreciation of the basic spiritual law behind all creation is recognized and accepted as fact. Then will the simple statement of Jesus, "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God," be understood in the grandeur of its humbleness; and the philosopher will sketch his pictures with words of love, and color them with the accuracy of perfection, for he will be sitting at the feet of wisdom.

He who delves into the storehouses of mortal promise in a search for wisdom is often influenced by the deceitful, though spectacular, traits of human argument; and his fruits are liable to hinder rather than help mankind. On the other hand, one who picks up the gems of human thought which have escaped the more prosaic toilers of the world, and pieces them together with love in his heart, points upward and onward in the march of human progress.

In illustration of the great gulf fixed between spiritual wisdom and material ignorance calling itself wisdom, let us look upon two extreme examples. The wisdom of Paul glorified God and accepted the spiritual status of man and the universe. The ignorance of Diogenes, which called itself wisdom, glorified matter, and debased him by forcing him to live in a tub and to court the afflictions of pain and hunger, instead of energetically refusing to accept them as 'real.' We of today may laugh at Diogenes in his tub; but instead of drawing comparisons, let us look within our own consciousness to see just how much of this kind of counterfeit philosophy we are accepting, and how much of the Christ, Truth, taught by Jesus we are understanding.

As soon as we are really ready and willing to learn of spiritual things, all that is true, pure, just, honest, and beautiful in human nature will point towards God; while that which is selfish and debased will fall back into the dust of its own undoing. The wide earth will take the place of a teacher instead of a tyrant; and we shall profit by its object lessons. In the words of Whittier:—

"Follow, with reyerent steps, the great example Of him whose holy work was doing good; So shall the wide earth seem our Father's temple, Each loving life a psalm of gratitude."

## Robertson's Hamlet

No literary criticism of Hamlet was worth two pence by the side of Forbes-Robertson's dramatic explanation of him. The whole thing from start to finish was final in its exquisite simplicity; nothing could possibly be said from any other point of view. Leaving entirely on one side the actor's extraordinary physical grace and the organ music of his marvelous voice, he was the only artist of the time—I dare guess of any time—who was Hamlet in gesture and speech. He lived in the period and spoke its language. Poetry was his natural medium of expression and medieval dress his fitting habit. One never felt that he was assuming a period not his own or a speech foreign to his everyday conversation. He did not have to act Hamlet; he came to life as Hamlet. The character as he conceived it (having already been conceived in precisely the same manner by the author) was the embodiment of humanity's soul, not, as other actors seem to imagine, his sentiment. He epitomized the fine not the common aspirations of mankind. . . .

If Goethe or Coleridge had seen this performance, they wouldn't have written criticisms on "Hamlet"; they would simply have said: "Go and see Forbes-Robertson." People who have been lucky enough to see it, but who still prefer the romantic tours de force and stage pauses of other actors, should continue or commence to patronize melodrama and musical comedy. It is just possible they may appreciate the rest of Shakespeare's plays, the majority of which are romantic melodramas or poetic-musical comedies, but they certainly can't appreciate "Hamlet." They have still to be modernized and still to get a soul. Forbes-Robertson's "Hamlet" was the only Shakespearean performance one could see twenty times (and twice in one day) yet wish to go on seeing it twenty times twenty. After which, there is nothing more to be said.—Hecketh Pearson, in "Modern Men and Manners."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1922

## EDITORIALS

IT HAS been sagely observed that the true history of a people or of the events in which a people take part, cannot be written contemporaneously. If this be true, perhaps it also may be concluded that the longer the time between the period or the events described and the compiling of the appraising record, the less unobstructed the vision of the historian or commentator. Those who write are as human and as fallible as those of whom the written record tells us. One's estimates of his fellows are all too often colored by prejudice or by favor. This is as true today as it was in the day of Samuel Adams, who to this generation is regarded as greater and wiser than he was adjudged by those who criticized and condemned his early forceful and finally successful efforts to bring about the independence of the Colonies.

In the year 1764, according to the record still preserved in Boston, Samuel Adams, a member of the committee appointed by the Town of Boston to instruct the representatives elected to the General Court, wrote into a public document the first denial of the assumed right of the British Parliament to put in operation the terms of the Stamp Act, just then announced. It is regarded, probably correctly, as the initial demand of America for that freedom which many of the contemporaries of Adams regarded as a goal then and forever impossible of attainment. It is interesting to recall and to read again the courageous and somewhat inflammable utterances which he then made:

What still increases our apprehensions is, that these unexpected Proceedings may be preparatory to more extensive Taxations upon us. For if our Trade may be taxed, why not our Lands, the Produce of our Lands, and in short everything we possess or make use of? This, we apprehend, annihilates our Charter Rights to govern and tax ourselves. . . . If Taxes are laid upon us in any shape without our having a legal representation where they are laid, are we not reduced from the Character of free Subjects to the miserable State of tributary Slaves?

This pronouncement, even then accepted as a defiance of the British Parliament's authority, preceded the famous "Virginia resolutions" of Patrick Henry by a year. Looking back upon this event, this unheralded and perhaps none too popular declaration of industrial independence, it is not difficult to appraise it as among the most important in American history, for included in the document was the assertion that the judges should be dependent for their salaries upon the General Assembly, and not upon Parliament, with the broad hint that, if burdens were not removed, agreements would be entered into to import no goods from Great Britain.

There is a lesson which those of today may learn from the early and then apparently inconspicuous activities of Samuel Adams, confined as they were chiefly to the "town meetings." Those of this later and possibly more advanced period seem inclined to regard as their only proper forum the legislative hall or the inner sanctum of an administrative office. Adams knew that the opportunity for effective work was at the source, where the voice of the people cannot be silenced, and where every truly great reform must begin. That opportunity still remains, if not in the old-fashioned town meeting, then in the primary elections and in the selection of the primary representatives of the qualified electors.

But Samuel Adams finally graduated, logically enough, from the town meeting, to become a member of the Massachusetts House, which really was not a representative assembly as that term is understood today, but more a "convention of folk-moot, the freemen of each town being concentrated for convenience into the delegate who stood in the Chamber." Thus he served until he went to Congress in 1774. For years after the Revolution he served in the Senate, and later as the Lieutenant-Governor and then as Governor.

Modern historians, not unduly sympathetic, but able to trace without prejudice the long activities of Samuel Adams, count him among the greatest of the early patriots. He was not always thus regarded by those of his contemporaries who since have come to be bracketed with him as among the founders of the Republic. Then as now there was not always sympathy for the extremist, the agitator, the insistent and persistent person who possesses or claims to possess vision and courage to lead and to urge others to follow, whether they will or no.

Samuel Adams has been referred to as "a sentinel of liberty." This he was, and more, because he possessed the courage and the faith of a crusader. No price was too great to pay, in effort or in sacrifice, to assure the establishment of what he regarded as the right and the destruction of what he clearly saw as a wrong.

THE teachers of mankind usually find their labors ill appreciated. Individually we all know this to be true, whether we are today trying to teach somebody or, looking back to younger years, recall our quondam shortcomings toward those who once endeavored to guide our juvenile shoots. Nationally speaking, too, it surely is the fact. The United States pledges independence for the Philippine Islands as soon as "stable government" shall have been set up, whereupon the Filipinos insist, seasonally, that already they have achieved no less. Again, Great Britain institutes for India a scheme of government by which the natives may be taught to manage their own affairs, adding that after a certain trial an official examination of its workings shall determine what other steps, if any, are to be taken in this direction. Yet, after the act had been in operation but twenty months, the Hindu

leaders strenuously object to the English Premier's reference to it as "experimental."

The continued criticism, through a considerable part of the big Asiatic peninsula, of what Mr. Lloyd George said in the Commons is entirely uncalled for, albeit characteristic of the customary attitude of the learner. It will be remembered that he declared the British connection in India would certainly continue; that he eulogized the British element in the Indian Civil Service, holding some continued maintenance of this essential; and that he also spoke of the Indian reforms as an "experiment." It is this little word which has caused the offense, though the Act of 1919, defining the reform plan, provides that after ten years a Commission of Inquiry shall be appointed to examine the new methods of administration and to decide whether they shall be extended or restricted. What is that but an experiment?

Native India insists that "Diarchy" is not an experiment. But it is. So the incident makes for good, after all, since it is of primary importance that exactly this fact should be fully realized. If India appreciates that further grants of self-government depend on what showing of real progress she can make between today and the February of 1931, there is just that much the better hope that proper progress will be made.

Setting aside the testimony of the merely partisan observers of this gigantic "experiment"—those whose preconceptions now force them to the making of obviously biased statements, on the one side or the other—and basing one's belief on the considered declarations of genuinely impartial students of the situation, it is to be affirmed that, with all its disappointments here or certain sad failures there, the achievements under the act have already been many and striking. The future promise shows large.

THE apparent calm acceptance by the United States Government of the ejection of the Greeks from Anatolia and the re-establishment of Turkish rule in that section seems the more inexplicable when the record of two of the chief figures in the American Government is brought to light. President Harding and Senator Lodge, the latter being chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, are emphatically on record in antagonism to the position which the United States Government now maintains.

On the 17th of May, 1920, the United States Senate adopted a resolution, presented by Senator Lodge, reading as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus (including Korytza), the Twelve Islands and the Aegean, and the western coast of Asia Minor, where a strong Greek population predominates, should be awarded by the Peace Conference to Greece and become incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece.

For this resolution the then Senator Warren G. Harding voted. It is further asserted that in a letter dated October 24, 1920, and addressed to the Greek Republican Club of Massachusetts, Senator Harding being then a nominee for the presidency, said:

You may be assured that to do my just part to further the righteous cause of the Greek Nation and of the splendid element of citizenship it has contributed to our country, I will continue to help in every possible way, as I have done in the Senate in the last two years. I voted for the Lodge resolution declaring the sense of the Senate that Northern Epirus, including Korytza, the Twelve Islands, and the Western Coast of Asia Minor, should go to Greece. Likewise I voted for the resolution expressing the Senate's judgment that Thrace should be incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece. I stand for a settlement which will do full justice to the Greek people. America will always do its full and humane part in the world while insisting that it be directed by its own conscience and its own conception of right and justice.

These documents in the case awaken the question as to whether a President is at all bound by his formal utterances and votes of the time when he was senator. If not bound, is he not likely to be at least influenced to some extent by what he has said and done in the not at all inconspicuous and irresponsible position of a senator of the United States? Today the American Government sits placid, and without a word of protest, without apparently any indication of regret or resentment, contemplates the assertion by force of arms of Turkish power over Anatolia and the massacre of the Christian populations of that land.

Is it proper to appeal from President Harding to Senator Harding?

THE advent of each new novel, by a member of that modern school which purports to hold up the mirror to life in the middle west of the United States, should spur on the thoughtful citizen of that or of any other part of the country to become more intimately acquainted with himself and with the conditions which surround him. A study of the recent novel by Mr. Sinclair Lewis offers an opportunity for the exercise of this illuminating, if somewhat depressing, intellectual occupation. If the reader finds that he, unwittingly, resembles Babbitt, he should know the reason why.

For, be it said at the outset, Babbitt, the "realtor," embodies many of the least admirable qualities of the American business man, whose ancestry is of New England, whose associations wholly of Nebraska, Kansas, or Minnesota. He may be met at any time in a street car or a real estate office or along the reaches of a motor highway. On hasty view, he is vociferously optimistic; his creed is the boosting of his town, his business, his clubs; culture, poise, inward resourcefulness, idealism, are qualities which, if known to him, are regarded with contempt. He is all that is unlovely in the national consciousness. Yet Babbitt is unhappy, he is vaguely aware that he lacks something which he should possess. Like so many Americans, he is childishly petulant, restless because he does not know what he wants. But in this discontent

lies the redeeming quality of Babbitt, perhaps the only hope of development.

After all, is this realism that Mr. Sinclair Lewis has written? Bookish persons and the critics have vied with each other in offering plausible explanations of why "Main Street" at first seemed to many a genuine literary achievement—an approval which has since been quietly but emphatically withdrawn. No one has yet accounted for the extraordinary popularity of that book. Perhaps the pith of the matter is here:

One of the shortest cuts to popularity is the confident proclaiming of the commonplace as an original disclosure of character and motives. "Main Street" is simply a grouping of small-town types that have been used in fiction and on the stage for so long that they appear as old friends. Mr. Lewis' book was acclaimed in all the "Gopher Prairies" of the country, not because the citizens recognized themselves or their towns, but because they recognized persons whom they had encountered constantly in the Saturday-Evening Post. Mr. Lewis happened to be the man who could speak a little more loudly and draw a more convincing picture. Now, the familiar may be either familiar fact or familiar fiction. Whereas Mr. Lewis deals with familiar fiction, Mr. Sherwood Anderson may be said to deal with familiar fact. But truth is not to be found in either the so-called fact or the fiction which masquerades as realism. Some observer will yet come along to look more deeply than do any of these writers of the so-called modern American school of letters; someone to fathom this discontent of Babbitt's, and blaze the way to self-conquest.

BORN of the war and pursuing an extreme nationalistic policy, while at the same time defying the Government and upsetting law and order by "direct action," the Fascisti movement in Italy may be described in terms of American public life as a mixture of the American Legion, the I. W. W., and the Ku Klux Klan. Though quite unlike any of these organizations in many particulars, it has, nevertheless, some of the characteristics of each.

How this can be possible it is easier to understand when it is remembered that Italy is the country of Garibaldi and D'Annunzio, and not of John Brown.

Before the war the principal Fascisti leaders of today were Socialists, or even revolutionary Syndicalists, and this fact perhaps explains their tendencies towards extralegal action, even violence. Though now only 38 years old, Benito Mussolini, the chief of the Fascisti Parliamentary group, who openly challenges the Government to disrupt his organization by force, was, prior to 1914, editor of the official Socialist organ, the Avanti, while Corridoni, who fell at the front, and De Ambris, who was D'Annunzio's "chef de cabinet" at Fiume, were leaders of the most advanced element in the Italian labor movement. Even today, while making open war on the Socialists, the Fascisti are trying to get a permanent foothold in the ranks of Labor by starting anti-Socialist labor organizations, instituting labor exchanges, co-operatives, etc. Certain trade unions have joined them, horse, foot, and baggage. At the same time many young intellectuals may be found in the ranks of the Fascisti, as in the American Legion, and, like the Ku Klux Klansmen in the American southern states, they receive both moral and material support from the business elements. The 400,000 armed members, organized for immediate action, are practically all veterans of the recent World War.

The origins of the Fascisti movement can be traced to the very beginnings of that war. While the trade union Socialists favored neutrality, the more ardent members of the revolutionary groups became at once restive and demanded intervention. Among those who saw in the war against German militarism a general attack on militarism everywhere was Benito Mussolini, and his failure to keep the Avanti neutral cost him his position as editor. At once he was enabled to start another paper, the Popolo d'Italia, and in its columns he called to joint action all those sharing his views, no matter what their previous political standing. Under his banner gathered a mixture of Nationalists, Democrats, Syndicalists, Anarchists, and Revolutionaries, all desiring war, though for different reasons. When the Socialists held demonstrations for peace, these "fasci d'azione" held counter-demonstrations. Out of attacks on the pacifists and sackings of Austrian and German consulates grew the present Fascisti movement.

While the war lasted these turbulent individuals spent their energies at the front, but when it was over and pacific employment was lacking, the idea of combating the Socialists, whose neutrality they considered had lapsed into disloyalty during the hostilities, spread in their ranks. The new and anti-war demonstrations, organized by the Socialists but in reality expressing general discontent with the peace terms, gave them new occasions for counter-demonstrations, and at heart neither the Government nor the Italian capitalists were sorry to see the axis swing against the Socialists, as long as they themselves did not have to hold the handle. The elections of 1921 were organized more or less openly on the strength of the Fascisti, and the large landowners, in particular, subsidized the movement to keep their grumbling laborers in check.

But connivance with violence, no matter how advantageous for the moment, is always dangerous in the long run. The Fascisti now defy the Government and threaten to set up a republic. Having no constructive, economic program of their own, they cannot set the wheels of industry in motion, and politically they can never become a source of lasting, conservative strength, even though the Government, through fear of them, cannot now draw support from even the moderate Socialists. Being essentially revolutionary in character, the Fascisti movement must either lose capitalist support and become merged with the extreme Left, or disappear with other post-war symptoms. As it functions at present, it has no permanent place in Italian life.

## Editorial Notes

WHEN the Prince of Wales becomes captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, this afternoon, by driving a golf ball from its tee, to the sound of a booming cannon, he will be taking part in a ceremony which has been repeated almost every year since 1754. The Prince is not much of a golfer, however, so that it is doubtful whether he will take advantage of the privilege, which his new position affords him, of playing eighteen holes with some other member of the club that afternoon. However he probably will not be able to get away so easily from the old custom of paying the caddy who retrieves his ball a handsome tip. In view of the Prince's recognized lack of skill with the golf clubs, it is expected that the caddies, who generally line the path along which they think the ball will be driven, pretty closely, will stay near home this time, as the drive is not expected to be by any means a phenomenal one. So well liked, however, is the Prince that it will not make any difference if he barely tips the ball. He will be welcomed by all to his new honor just the same.

IF EVERY candidate for election to the United States Senate had as much faith in the righteousness of his cause as Mrs. Anna D. Olesen, nominee of the Democratic Party in Minnesota, there would be no need for any laws regulating campaign expenses. Mrs. Olesen opened her campaign with \$30 in cash and a little car which her friends had given her. "I did not know how long that money would last me," she said, "but now, after a campaign of many weeks, I know I always shall have enough to 'carry on,' for on every hand I have met with such receptions that my faith is complete." The plan has been followed for the chairman of the gatherings at which Mrs. Olesen has been speaking to announce to the audience that the candidate is without funds, but seeks only enough contributions to meet pressing expenses. Then a hat has been passed around and small amounts have been dropped in it by those present. Mrs. Olesen is doing more than she probably realizes for the purification of congressional campaigns and pre-eminently deserves applause for her efforts.

THAT even a hundred years ago it was as necessary as it appears to be today to make sure that any law passed was sufficiently specific in its terms to avoid any possible misinterpretation is illustrated by a story from The Times of London of Sept. 13, 1822. It reads in part as follows:

Evasion of the New Marriage Act—A couple having, during the week, given notice to the clerk of one of the chapels in Whitehaven, that the banns of their marriage were to be put up, and understanding that their names must be placed for three successive Sundays on the chapel doors, requested that in that case they might be fixed behind the door, as the Act did not forbid it.

If people would exercise half the ingenuity which they seem only too willing to indulge in evading the law in trying to follow its real intent, what a different state of affairs the whole world would be enjoying!

ANALYSIS of the import and export statistics compiled by the British Board of Trade Journal shows that the general direction of British trade movements has returned strikingly to the general lines followed prior to the war. It is true that there has been somewhat of a slump in the imports from other countries in Europe, though this is not a matter of wonder; also in the re-exports there is a sharp decline noticeable in those to the United States; otherwise, however, conditions have become wonderfully nearly normal. Commenting on these figures in his report to the Department of Commerce of the United States, Walter S. Tower, Commercial Attaché in London, says in part:

Although it is well known that war-time disorganization of trade is still far from being fully corrected, these figures nevertheless indicate a very definite tendency to restore old relationships.

Every such indication is indeed more than welcome.

IN DECIDING to remove Judge J. R. Johnson, of St. Lucie county court, Florida, from office, Governor Hardee has taken a course which is hardly likely to be very palatable to those claiming that the people of America really are not in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The Governor's action was taken after he had received a petition signed by more than 1500 county residents urging him to this course. The specific charge was that the judge had recently ruled that the State authorities could make no arrests in prohibition cases unless the liquor involved had been determined, by analysis, to be intoxicating. The petition gave as cause for removal, laxity in law enforcement. A few more such "removals" would certainly do no harm to the prohibition cause and probably a great deal of good.

DESCRIPTION of the tailless airplane which is one of the machines entered for the Deutsch speed prize on Sept. 30 as a winged bullet gives a good idea of its general appearance. This airplane has been constructed by the ace Madon, who will fly it. Records show, however, that this is not the first time that a tailless machine has been constructed, as in 1907 the French airplane maker, Voisin, built such a model. It is to be hoped that Madon's machine will fare better than the earlier one, as this latter never left the ground, owing to motor troubles and faulty construction.

THE action taken by the faculty of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in ordering that two students be dismissed and twelve others placed on probation; in connection with a "liquor party" held last June, should serve as a salutary example not only in this college but to university students throughout the entire United States. The course was decided upon by the faculty after the discipline committee had recommended it as likely to serve as a warning to other students that liquor parties and other carousals must be stopped in fraternity houses at social functions hereafter.

Samuel Adams

President  
OR  
Senator?

The  
Future  
of the  
Fascisti

Familiar  
Fact or  
Familiar  
Fiction

As to the  
Diarchy  
"Experiment"